The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3712. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

The Rebel Loan Down to 35 Per Cent. Discount.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 6th *via* Greencastle on the 7th inst., arrived off Cape Race last evening.

The steamers *Jura* and *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived out on the 5th inst.

The steamer *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th inst.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are five days later than those already received.

The political news is of but little importance.

The Liverpool cotton market was flat and unchanged, with sales of 17,000 bales in the four days ending on Wednesday.

Breadstuffs were generally dull.

PROVISIONS were dull.

Consols closed on Thursday at 93@93⅛ for money.

The rebel loan in London had declined to 35 ℘ cent. discount; but subsequently rallied to 24.

Capt. LUCE, of ship *Sunrise*, has published the particulars of the capture of his vessel by the *Florida*. The latter was flying the American flag when she overhauled the *Sunrise*, but after some inquiry ran up the Confederate colors, and sent a prize crew on board. Capt. LUCE ultimately signed a ransom bond of $60,000 in presence of an armed force.

The *Times* contains a letter from Mr. McRAE, agent for the Confederate loan, who says that the purchases of cotton by the Confederate Government probably amount to 500,000 bales. He states that the cotton is principally in Georgia and Alabama, and some also in Eastern Mississippi, Northwestern Louisiana, and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warehouses 300 feet from other buildings.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on Canadian defences, says we have the confident belief that the bluster of the Federal Government will produce very salutary effects in Canada.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is generally agreed to, that instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the three Cabinets will forward a separate note, identical in idea, to St. Petersburgh.

It is stated that Austria declines going beyond diplomatic action.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 7.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 27,000 bales. American has declined ½d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS firm.

CONSOLS, 93@93¼.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 16½@15½ discount; Erie shares, 70@71.

MONEY MARKET.

The Funds are firmer, and Consols advancing under the improving tendency of the Paris Bourse, and a more general belief that the Polish question will not result in war.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

The following dispatch appears in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 1st inst.:

RICHMOND, Friday, July 31.

Interesting correspondence has recently passed between ALFRED PAUL, the French Consul at Richmond, and Mr. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, relative to the aid rendered by the Confederate authorities at Charleston to the ship *Renaudin*, belonging to the Imperial navy, which got aground at Sullivan's Pass. Mr. PAUL says the Government of the Emperor desire that an expression of his very warm thanks should be transmitted to your Government as well as to the authorities at Charleston. He inclosed a copy of the dispatch received by him from DROUYN DE LHUYS, June 10, instructing him to inform the Government of Richmond how sensible we have been of the kind conduct of the authorities of Charleston, &c.

M. BENJAMIN's reply to Mr. PAUL says the Confederate Government is much gratified at having had an opportunity of testifying to his Imperial Majesty sentiments of the cordial regard entertained by it for him and the French people. The President desires me to say that he fully appreciates the promptness which the Emperor has displayed in responding to the manifestation of these feelings.

CHARLESTON.

"Ora," the Charleston correspondent of the *Tribune*, writes on the 30th:

The bombardment of Battery Wagner, on Morris Island, still continues day and night, the sound of the guns having become as familiar to the ear as the whistling street boys' tune of "Pop Goes the Weasel." The firing yesterday morning was more rapid than usual, the enemy having opened from four of their land batteries, which was responded to from Battery Gregg, on Cumming's Point, by Shell Point battery, on James Island, and from Wagner and Sumter. Two Monitors during the day opened their guns also, but withdrew in the afternoon. The firing from the land batteries continued at intervals, and the enemy shelled us during the night, we returning the compliment from Sumter and Fort Gregg. There were no casualties on our side.

This morning the *Ironsides* came in and took her usual position off the island and opened fire, also three Monitors, the enemy's land batteries joining in the chorus. We returned fire principally from Sumter and Battery Gregg. A strong breeze prevailed all day, which kicked up a heavy sea, breaking clear over the beach, and which prevented the *Ironsides* and Monitors from making their fire very effective. They hauled off in the afternoon. No casualties have been reported. The damage to Fort Wagner has, so far, been very slight, our men repairing at night the injury the enemy effects during the day. The enemy hopes by gradual approaches to take Wagner, and is nightly hard at work advancing his land batteries. His progress is very slow, however, as we shell him throughout the night. The evident intention of the enemy is to secure batteries Wagner and Gregg, at Cumming's Point, from whence they think they will be able to erect strong works to batter down Sumter. Succeeding in silencing Sumter, they would then attempt to enter the harbor with their iron-clad fleet and Monitors to play upon the city. But they have a long and tedious job before them. If they should succeed in gaining our batteries on Morris Island, it will be very doubtful, from the number of guns we can bring to bear upon them, if they could hold their position. Besides, admitting that they should succeed, and even be able to batter down Sumter, they would then be just as far off from their object as ever, and the struggle would then just commence, as Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, and other works, could still command the harbor. They would then have to commence the bombardment of Moultrie, and make their approaches from Long Island, which is a quarter of a mile E. N. E. of Sullivan's Island, and separated from it by Breach Inlet.

An unusually large attendance of ladies graced the promenade on the City Battery this evening to enjoy the delicious sea breeze, and watch the bursting of the shells from Fort Sumter. Quite a number of elegant equipages also turned out, open carriages with beautifully dressed ladies, and drivers and footmen in liveries. The moon is now near its full, and the view of the harbor by moonlight is charming.

MOBILE.

Referring to Gen. JOE JOHNSTON's visit to Mobile, the *Advertiser* of that city says:

While Gen. JOHNSTON was recently in this city, the prophets of evil began to whisper abroad that he had come to consult with Gen. MAURY about the ways and means o evacuating the city. When this was mentioned to Gen. JOHNSTON, his grave face relaxed into a smile, and he said: "Had that been my purpose I should not have shown my countenance among you. I am here for the direct opposite purpose of looking into your defences and preparing to hold your city." Afterward, when he had visited the works, and minutely examined every position and gun, he remarked to the same gentleman, "You can tell your people that Mobile is the most defensible seaport position in the Confederate States." Mobile is to be defended, then, to the last. If there are any who are pained to know it, and not ready to do their part in the sacred work, they had better sell their lands and houses, and pack up their goods and remove them, with their precious persons, from the scene of duty, honor and danger. All true men will rejoice to hear these words of determination from the able and noble Commander of the Department, and they will stand by him in the execution of his purpose with life and property.

Affairs in the South.

STORY OF A GEORGIA DESERTER.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the story of BENJ. B. BLACK, of Worthing, Washington County, Georgia, and a member of the Forty-eighth regiment from that State, who was captured near Strasburgh a few days since. He says that in his district only five votes were cast for secession and upward of 100 against it. His part of the State was considered the Union or disaffected part of Georgia. The sympathies of the people were largely against secession up to the last moment. In his regiment are many men like himself—unwilling soldiers in the cause of rebellion. He says that when he left home he prayed God to keep him from ever shooting a Union soldier, and he is happy in the belief that he has never killed one, although he was in the battles of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville. He was wounded in the latter battle. He says that in Georgia, as elsewhere in the extreme South, a poor man who has to work at day's work for a living has a very hard chance in the world. Fifty cents a day was considered a big price for a laborer. They worked at the same work as negroes, and were held in the light of "poor white trash" by those who owned negroes. He thinks that those who owned negroes and who started the secession business ought to have been the men to fight it out. Such men as him, having no ownership or interest in negroes, felt that they had no rights that were being injured, and only desired to be left at home with their families. He first heard the news of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson at Guiness Station, and he says that it fell like a shower of bombs in the rebel ranks. The Union men among the soldiers secretly rejoiced, while the others cursed and talked very despondently, saying that the cause of the South had gone up, and that there was no chance. BLACK was not in the battle of Gettysburgh, being sick with the fever-ague. He, however, had been sent forward to Winchester to reinforce LEE, and met his regiment on its return from Pennsylvania. It had suffered terribly in the battle. One of his brothers had been badly wounded, and his Captain had lost an arm. He says that the Captain told him that their men had been badly used, and that it was the severest and, to them, the most disastrous fight of the war. Their own estimate of their loss in killed and wounded was about twelve thousand. He never heard how many prisoners they lost. The men were very dejected, wearied, foot-sore, sick and hungry. They made no concealment of their belief that everything was going against the South, and that the Union armies would speedily triumph. The rations of the rebel soldiers in camp were a tin of flour and a half a pound of meat per day to the man. Their rations had to be cooked by every man for himself. They had no such thing as sugar, coffee or any vegetables. They rarely had even salt. He had simply one meal per day of the food named. On the march, BLACK says he has been three days without food. Such a thing as tents for the private soldiers had been unknown for a long time past. He says that at Fredericksburgh last Winter he slept every night by a log-fire with nothing over him or under him except snow, sleet, rain and mud. He and all the private soldiers suffered terribly and many were ruined for life. Desertions were very frequent and in large numbers, especially within the last few months. The men had begun better than ever to appreciate the fact that they were fighting against their best hopes and interests, and they were determined to do so no longer. He thinks there will be a terrible reaction in the South against the leaders once the rebel armies are overthrown. Georgia will be too hot to hold them.

BLACK says that he has relatives in the State of Illinois, and he thinks of taking the oath of allegiance and going there to settle. The only difficulty with him is his family, who live in Georgia. His case and his account of things are certainly very interesting.

We should have mentioned that he told us that at Winchester he received a letter from his wife telling him that in Georgia the rebel agents of JEFF. DAVIS were pursuing conscripts and deserters through the swamps with bloodhounds. She represented the disaffection of the people as increasing, and the tone of secession sentiment as very despondent, in consequence of our late victories.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Interesting from the Rio Grande.

The Brownsville *Flag* of July 17 has these interesting paragraphs:

MEXICAN NEWS.

We are in receipt of full files of the *Independencia Mejicano*—JUAREZ' new organ—from San Luis Potosi. We have a rumor that a revolution has broken out in San Luis, and that JUAREZ has already been expelled from his new capital.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Monterey by the Confederates. The new flag of the Confederates waved all day from the highest buildings in town. The Federal Consul—a fellow named MCKINNEY, who voted for secession in San Antonio—addressed a note to Gov. VIDAURRI, stating that he had seen the Confederate flag flying in Monterey, and as he supposed that it had been done without the Governor's permission, he took the liberty of directing his attention to it. VIDAURRI took no notice of the note, except to say that the impertinent author might wake up some warm morning and find himself in the hands of the Texans.

Capt. WECHSLER, of Gen. BANKHEAD's Staff, was in Monterey at last dates. Report says that ULRICH, a notorious abolition renegade from San Antonio, met Capt. WECHSLER, and that he never wants to meet any more Confederates if they all scare him as badly as WECHSLER did. By the way, somebody says that GILBEAU, of San Antonio, employs ULRICH to do his business in Monterey. Mons. GILBEAU should clear his skirts in this matter or he should leave Texas.

Considerable excitement exists in Matamoras because a tax of 3 per cent. has been laid on foreign capital. The foreign residents refuse to stand the press, but the Mexicans stick to it, and the prospect is that the tax will be paid.

It is asserted very positively that President JUAREZ has already rented quarters in Brownsville, and that the Mexican President expects soon to turn up in this section of country. The house hired by the coming runaway is the same lately occupied by another refugee Mexican President, who has but lately left Brownsville.

COTTON REGULATIONS.

An order was issued by the military on Wednesday, that no more cotton should cross the Rio Grande, and all parties were requested to furnish the Commanding General with a statement of the cotton they had on hand at this port. As a matter of course, this order created immense commotion, not because it stopped cotton, but because nobody seemed to know what was behind. The official talk indicated that the Government had contracts to fill here, and that a seizure of cotton was necessary to do it, as the contractors had not come to time with the cotton. The effect was to unhinge everything, and parties unfortunate enough to own property of that kind were buzzing about with a large sized flea in their ear. All hands voted it an outrage, and many pious blessings fell on Major HART and his friend and protector, JOHN A. WILCOX, of Congressional notoriety. The Government appointed HART, and Heaven knows how many other kindred spirits, to buy cotton and transport it to the Rio Grande. He promised to attend to the matter, and after a time grandeously announced that thousands of bales were on wheels bound for the Rio Grande. Contracts were made at this point on the faith of these transactions, but unfortunately when the time to settle came, the cotton was not to be had. The thousands of bales on wheels turn out to be private property, and Israel and Yankedoodle were the owners. This unfortunate condition of affairs drove the Government to the necessity of doing something to comply with its contracts, and the order of Wednesday was that something.

We understand that Gen. BEE has been ordered by Gen. SMITH to procure cotton at this point to meet the contracts now unsatisfied; and we understand that Gen. BEE intends to carry out the order to the best of his ability. It is his duty to do so, and he will do it, in one of three ways; first, he will buy cotton and pay for it in cotton bonds which are now quoted at par in London; secondly, he will borrow cotton, promising to return it in sixty days; or, thirdly, he will impress it as a military necessity.

MILITARY.

Gen. H. P. BEE arrived in town on Tuesday, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. YAGER and Capt. TARVER. The General is in good health, and in defiance of the sickly season expects to quarter in Fort Brown for several months.

COAST DEMONSTRATION.

By a letter to Mr. NOESSEL, we learn that the Federals last week came up and wasted some ammunition against a sand bank fortification at Mustang Pass. They made no motion to land, and only amused the boys with their shot and shell. They afterward captured two schooners loaded with cotton, and thereby managed to pay expenses.

THIS AND THAT.

The authorities of Matamoros have imposed a tax of three per cent. on foreign capital in that city. The Confederate authorities have intimated their intention to borrow a quantity of cotton from the merchants of Brownsville. The Mexican tax is a finality, and never will be paid back—the Confederate loan is only temporary, and will be paid back in a few weeks. Money being worth in Brownsville about one per cent. per month, the levy is the same on both sides, for the lender may count that he loses three per cent. while his cotton is loaned.

A THREAT.

The Federal Consul at Matamoros says that if the Confederate Government seizes cotton and pays its debts with it, he will have the same cotton seized on the high seas as enemies' property.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Great Success of Gen. Sibley's Expedition.

Three Battles Fought and the Sioux Driven Across the Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15, 1863.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch from Gen. SIBLEY, dated Aug. 7, is just received:

We had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least one hundred and fifty of the savages were killed and wounded. Fifty-six bodies have been found.

(Signed) H. SIBLEY, Brigadier-General.

Gen. TULLY marched from Fort Pierre for the big bend of the Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will, doubtless, intercept the flying Sioux.

LITTLE CROW, the principal Chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri River may be considered at an end.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-Gen.

THE PRESS DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says:

"Gen. SIBLEY has fought three battles with the Indians, killing fifty.

Our loss is seven.

The Indians have been driven across the Missouri, with great loss of life.

The expedition of Gen. SIBLEY is homeward bound."

THE INDIANS OF THE FAR WEST.

OFFICIAL DEALINGS WITH REFUGEES.

Suspicious Operations of Speculators.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1863.

THE TIMES, in its editorial columns, has lately alluded to the suspicious operations of the Indian Bureau. Since the allusion to the desire of Mr. Commissioner DOLE, as expressed in Washington telegrams, to have enlisted in the United States service a supposed body of wild Indians, who were gathered in threatening numbers at Fort Larned, inquiries have been made by well posted parties hereabouts, as to the extent and character of the Indian Bureau operations in that vicinity.

The operations in this section of the Indian Bureau would probably be improved, in the future at least, by a thorough overhauling. As an example, let me state here, that all the Indians gathered at Fort Larned, are about four hundred Cuddoes, a semi-civilized tribe, from Texas, whose sympathies with the Union, and the cessation of their annuities through the war, have caused to emigrate from that State. The whole tribe does not number more than one thousand persons. Within six weeks the above were about *all* the Indians at Fort Larned. This was about the date of Mr. DOLE's alarming dispatch. If there are any other Indians in that vicinity at this time, they have been gathered there for the purpose of effecting some large job in the shape of a contract, etc., such as for the past eighteen months have figured in the annals of Indian Affairs in this region.

Readers of the TIMES will remember with what fidelity the sufferings and sacrifices of the loyal Indians from the Territory south of this State has been recorded. Entertaining a sense of the importance of their movements, the writer proposes to put in shape some of the rumors and statements made here and at Fort Gibson of the extensive speculations that have been grafted upon their misfortunes, and the necessity that arose thereby for maintaining the refugees.

In January, 1862, it will be remembered, that a large body of Union Creeks and Cherokees were driven into Kansas, after having fought several battles with the rebel Indians. They were followed by others, until not less than eight thousand men, women and children of the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Quapaus, Senecas, Wichitas, and others, were congregated at Fort Scott, Leroy, Humboldt and Belmont, in Southern Kansas. The principal portion were gathered at the last three points. Gen. HUNTER relieved their pressing necessities till the arrival of Commissioner DOLE, who took this work upon him, as in duty bound. The War Department authorized the raising of two regiments, which was done. The Third Indian was formed of conscripted Cherokees, who deserted in a body from the rebel service. This brigade has formed the force which for months has held the northern half of the Indian Territory against a superior rebel force. The Superintendent of Southern Indians, Mr. COFFIN, established his Agency at Leroy, Kansas. Contracts were entered into, and the business of maintaining the Indians fairly entered upon.

There are now about 2,000 of the refugees returned to the Territory, who, by direction of Gen. BLUNT, are at Tah-lah-quah, the capital of the Cherokee country. About 2,000, principally the Wichitas and affiliated tribes, (nomadic,) with a few Quapaws, Senecas, Delawares, Cuddoes, (civilized,) are at Belmont, on the Verdigris River, under Mr. CURRUTH, Wichita Agent; and the balance, between 2,000 and 3,000, are at the Sac and Fox Agency, Leroy and Xenia, under Dr. CUTLER, Agent for the Cherokees.

The feeding and clothing of these people is a nice little money-making operation. It is easy to be seen that more can be made by retaining them as refugees in Kansas, than can be done by restoring them to their homes in the Indian Territory, first clearing out the rebels, then leaving the Indian brigade to hold and guard, while the refugees get to work upon their farms and make themselves self-supporting. The facts will show that the Indian Bureau, its Commissioner, Superintendent, agents and contractors have fought this policy bitterly, inch by inch. Among the latter class is a gentleman occupying the highest civil position—not less than Governor of Kansas. Hon. THOMAS CARNEY is the senior member of the firm of CARNEY & STEVENS, grocers and commission merchants of this city, which house has nearly if not all the contracts for supplying the Indian refugees, and monopolizes at least ninety-nine hundredths of the Indian trade among the tribes in Kansas and the Southern Superintendency. Messrs. CARNEY & STEVENS obtained, without public advertisement or other usual form, the contract for feeding the Indians gathered at Fort Larned. The junior member, THOMAS C. STEVENS, is also in business at the Sac and Fox Agency; and it is this firm which has the major portion of the beef contracts for the refugee Indians, a fact which, in the development of these transactions, will be of importance.

Major-Gen. BLUNT has no more pertinacious opponent than the State Executive. A very bitter feud exists between the General and Governor, with the Indian Bureau and its allies superadded. When BLUNT assumed command of the Department of Kansas in June, 1862, among the first things he proposed to do was to recover the Indian Territory and restore the refugees to their homes. It was his desire to advance the Union lines as far South as practicable, as well as to relieve the Government of the burden of supporting these refugees. In all the movements growing out of this policy, the General has met nothing but bitter opposition from those directly connected with Indian affairs. All the leading men among the loyal Nations sustain the military policy most heartily. The Chief, JOHN ROSS, and the Cherokee Legislature desire it carried out, and believe it practicable. The officers in command, among them Col. PHILLIPS, the Brigade Commander, indorse it and concur. Does not the opposition of the Governor, who is, at the same time, a contractor, against a General who, whatever may be his fault, is among the very few entirely successful Union soldiers, have something to do with the policy of that General, which, without doubt, would somewhat interfere with the business operations of the house of which the Governor is senior member?

Under date of Fort Blunt, July 13, 1863, your correspondent has received the following. It comes from a respectable source. The writer says:

"Since my arrival here last Spring, I have had opportunity to learn many curious facts about the so-called refugee Indians, and the manner in which they have been cared for by the disinterested officials who have pretended to provide for their wants. Some 2,000 to 3,000 of these poor unfortunates, who have been driven from their comfortable homes, (many of them lived in luxury,) and robbed of everything they possessed, because they remained loyal to the Federal Government, now seek shelter in and around this garrison, mixed up with the Indian soldiers, much to the detriment of the service and good military discipline.

Since Gen. BLUNT's arrival, he has directed that they be separated from the soldiers, and sent to Tah-lah-quah, the Capital of the Cherokee Nation, about 20 miles east of this place.

There seems to be something very rotten connected with the furnishing subsistence for these refugees, which needs investigation. The Indian Superintendent, and the contractor for furnishing these supplies, are said to make immense sums of money out of the misfortunes of these poor Indians. I do not know whether they have delivered any supplies to these people; but I do know that about 1,000 of them had to be provided for during the whole Winter, by Maj. FORMAN, of the Third Indian regiment, acting under instructions from Maj.-Gen. BLUNT, from supplies captured from the enemy.

These refugees followed the Army of the Frontier last Fall into Arkansas, until they became an incumbrance to such an extent, that Gen. BLUNT had to send Maj. FORMAN with a battalion of the Third regiment Indian brigade, to locate these poor unfortunates at Neosho, Mo., where there were enough empty houses to give them shelter, to be subsisted on the vast amount of grain, beef, pork, &c., belonging to rebels in the Spring River country. They were subsisted at that place in the manner named, until Col. PHILLIPS moved to this post last Spring, when they, as well as the greater portion of the refugees who had been staying at Leroy, followed the brigade.

Here all of these refugees have, to the greater extent, been subsisted from the Government Commissary Department, or have shared the Indian soldiers' rations. Scarcely any provision has been made for them by officials connected with the Indian Bureau, whose business it should have been to look after their wants.

I do not know whether all the rumors in regard to the speculating operations of a certain Superintendent and contractor are true or not. I have here no means of ascertaining when the Indian Bureau had to pay seven cents per pound (contract price at Washington) for the beef, which has been caught in this Territory, driven out to Kansas and fed to the refugees at Belmont and Leroy, in Kansas. When the Indians, both loyal and rebels, were at different times driven from their homes by the various forces who have been in possession of this country, they had to leave their cattle behind. Even now you can see thousands of head of the finest cattle running at large on these prairies. It is believed that over three thousand head have been driven into Kansas by bands of Indians who are congregated there under the direction of the Indian Agents. Our soldiers here, as well as refugees, have been mainly furnished from these masterless herds. I hope that the rumor is not true that the Government has had to pay contract price for these cattle. I trust that the money received in Southern Kansas for the large herds of Indian cattle, driven north from this region under the supervision of Indian officers and contractors, has been turned over to the Government, and not disappeared in the plethoric pockets of those parties.

I have no means of proving the truth of these rumors I state, but that they are generally believed here among officers and men, white and Indians, is most certainly true. It is reported that pay has been drawn from the Government under the head of hay and corn furnished the Indians, for the straw and other forage furnished last Winter by Major FORMAN, for the use of their ponies to the refugees under his charge at Neosho, Mo. It is also charged that an estimate was made by the Superintendent, Mr. COFFIN, and the money actually drawn from the Indian Bureau on the approval of the commission, for *over* $25,000 for the transportation of the refugees at Neosho to Tah-lah-quah, and that then instead of furnishing transportation, the Indians were made to walk, old men and squaws, carrying their pappooses and baggage. It is said two or three wagons were all that was furnished, and that $700 would cover the whole expense. These matters are stated here so openly and so often, that it would seem high time for the Government to investigate them. The Indians have an especial right to have the matter looked into, as, to a great extent, the money comes out of their annuities. They, without exception, are of opinion that their agents and contractor are guilty of these charges. To show that they are not to blame in this opinion, let me mention one fact. The last flour sent here by the contractors, CARNEY & Co., was so sour and worthless that the poor devils could not eat it. Col. PHILLIPS was applied to to have it examined. The result was, that the flour was condemned as utterly worthless. Good flour was issued from the Commissary in place of the sour stuff.

It is a notorious fact that Indians, both refugees and soldiers, have not the least confidence in their agents, and look entirely to the military commanders for protection and justice. They know these latter have never deceived them. The Cherokee Legislature, at its late session, prepared a protest against the conduct of their Superintendents and Agents, which was forwarded to Washington by the hands of the delegation sent to represent them.

The writer of the foregoing has been long connected with the Indians, and his statements are entitled to credit.

There are many corroborative rumors afloat among those who watch the progress of affairs. The Witchita Indians, encamped at Belmont, seem to have been mainly used in gathering stock and driving it into Kansas. In one instance $1,250 was paid them for a herd, by J. G. SCOTT, who has been appointed by the Governor a Major-General in the State Militia. The Witchitas are a wild tribe, not owners to any great degree of cattle. Their lands are near the Red River, a region yet unvisited by the Union troops. They are fighting men, yet though the raising of two more Indian regiments has been authorized and the Spring and Summer spent in efforts to recruit, until lately none of these Indians have entered the service. Col. CORWIN, of the Fourth Indiana, has four companies raised at Belmont.

There is another point that requires investigation. The refugees are scattered in different lots over Southern Kansas, for no other purpose, it would seem, than to afford berths for agents, doctors, &c., and to increase the cost of transportation. Quite a number of these employes are relatives of the Commissioner and the Superintendent. Certainly it would appear that Indian affairs require investigation. The attention of the Press should be drawn to this matter. It is time that the interests of the Government were considered.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

Attack by the Rebel Col. Coffee Upon a Missouri Regiment.

Coffee's Force Completely Routed with Considerable Loss.

Capture of all His Ammunition Wagons, Commissary Stores, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Col. CATHERWOOD, commanding Sixth Artillery Missouri State Militia, telegraphed Headquarters, as follows:

PINEVILLE, McDONALD Co., Mo., Saturday, Aug. 15.

Col. COFFEE attacked me to-day. He is completely routed, with over 30 killed and wounded. We have a large number of prisoners, all his ammunition wagons, commissary stores, arms, horses, etc. We scattered all his command except 200 with himself. A force is following him closely. My horses are so worn down they cannot move farther until rested. Captain HIRSCUE, just in, reports that he killed 35 and wounded a number.

THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Cooper Reinforced—A Large Rebel Army at Honey Springs—Its Officers—Rebel Indians Coming to Our Side.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative.

FORT BLUNT, CHEROKEE NATION, Aug. 2, 1863.

We are certainly in for a fight at this point; and a sharp one, too. The General and a portion of his staff who have been visiting at Tah-lah-quah, and Park Hill, returned to this point on the 30th. Cause: the news of large reinforcements received by the rebels, who have been, for over a week, at the old battle-ground of Honey Springs.

As you are aware, Gen. D. H. COOPER was reinforced the same evening by a mounted brigade under Gen. CABELL, who had fallen back to Fort Smith after his unsuccessful attempt to coöperate with STAND WAITIE in the fight with Col. WILLIAMS at Cabin Creek. This increased COOPER's force to about 6,000. STEELE arrived shortly after with some Texas troops, and assumed chief command, having a force of about 3,000 men and six guns. We now learn that Gen. BAYLOR, with five Texas regiments and four guns, is moving in this direction. Some Union refugees from the Red River counties, who arrived here two days since, report passing him at Bowman, on the Red River, and that he is undoubtedly marching to Honey Springs. This will make the rebel force at least 11,000, with ten guns.

Gen. STEELE, who is said to be in chief command, was formerly a Captain in the Mounted Rifles, now Third United States cavalry. The Winter before secession culminated in rebellion, STEELE commanded the post at Fort Leavenworth. When it broke out he was in command of a post in this country, which he surrendered to the rebels. He is a New-Yorker. Claims for soldierly ability and energy are made in his behalf by those who knew him in former days. Among his subordinates are the well-thrashed Brig.-Gens. D. H. Walker and Cabell; Cols. Stand Watie and Adair, Cherokees; Chili and Uni McIntosh, Creek; Ex-Gov. Tandy Walker and Col. Tolsom; the new Gen. Baylor, and a number of Texan officers, whose names I have not learned.

Gen. BLUNT is determined to fight, and on their own ground too. He would do this, I have no doubt, under the circumstances, if the enemy was 40,000 strong, instead of 11,000. His men are eager and enthusiastic. His officers will sustain him with every nerve.

Our little army, when the balance of the Thirteenth and Sixth Kansas get in, which we hope will be by the 6th or 7th inst., will not number more than 4,000 effective men, whites, negroes and Indians.

Maj. CALKINS arrived here yesterday, with a large train, four companies of the Thirteenth Kansas, and a battalion of the Third Wisconsin.

We have confidence that when the General attacks the rebs, they will find an unexpected division in their own ranks. Two, at least, of their Indian regiments will declare for the Union. We are credibly informed that over one-half of BAYLOR's force are Union conscripts.

Our spies returned from Fort Smith and Van Buren, report but 300 men as garrison in those places. They also report that over 200 Union men have been murdered within two months in Northwestern Arkansas. The loyalists have taken to the mountains, waiting the advance of a Federal force. As the alternative of starvation or submission is presented, they sometimes give up, and invariably are immediately *shot or hung*. Yet SCHOFIELD keeps the Union Arkansas brigade lying idle, with rusting weapons, at Cassville, Missouri.

In Scott County, Arkansas, south of the river, there is a bushwhacking Union party of between 200 and 300. CREEK.

Call for a Meeting of the National Democratic Committee.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 19.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held at Newport, Rhode Island, Aug. 15, 1863, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a meeting of the National Democratic Committee be called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, and to take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the Convention.

THOMAS COTTMAN,
WM. M. CONVERSE,
BENJAMIN FOLLETT,
ELISHA R. POTTER,
Executive Committee.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Death of Gen. Thomas S. Welch.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Brig.-Gen. THOMAS S. WELCH, commanding the First division of the Ninth army corps, died in this city last night of congestive fever, acquired during the campaign in Mississippi.

Gen. WELCH was a Pennsylvanian, served through the Mexican war, and entered the service in the present war as commander of a regiment of volunteers from Pennsylvania.

Falling of a Female Prison.

FOUR WOMEN KILLED—SIX WOUNDED.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The Female Prison in this place fell in on Thursday morning, burying in the ruins eleven women. Four were killed, one mortally wounded, and six slightly injured.

Improper Books.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to point out to you a great evil, the existence of which is a great bane to soldiers, not to speak more generally. I allude to obscene books and prints.

The publishers and venders of immoral literature advertise these publications to be sent by mail, "carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity." I often speculated, while in the army, how books of such a revolting nature found their way in camp—for they are to be found in many tents. Is there not a responsible party in the Post-office Department of the army authorized to condemn and consign to the flames these highly reprehensible books?

The poisonous effect this literature has on the mind of the soldier cannot be exaggerated. He becomes indolent, enervated, indifferent to his duties. His sense of honor, his moral character, the sentiment of his manhood, all forsake him; and in the hour of peril, when the dangers of the battle-field present themselves to him in all their reality, he lacks the stamina which distinguishes the brave from the coward, and returns home, in many cases, a curse to society.

The Government is morally responsible for the existence of such an immense plague, and ought forthwith to take stringent measures in the premises.

FIRST S. L. G.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Evening Star and the Thomas A. Scott.

The new steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. BELL from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday morning, after a passage of five days and twenty-two hours. She brings no news of interest.

Mr. W. H. FIELD, the Purser of the ship, will please accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our correspondence, and for late dates of papers.

The United States transport steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, Capt. WM. P. O'BRIEN, from New-Orleans Aug. 8, also arrived last evening, in six and a half days from New-Orleans.

The *Scott* is a new screw steamer, built in Philadelphia, this being her second trip. She brings home the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers, Col. BISSELL, a nine months' regiment, which, as will be seen by the following brief history of its career, has borne an active and honorable part in the campaign in Louisiana.

The Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers was chiefly recruited in Hartford County, one company coming from Tolland. They numbered when they embarked for the South 735 men. The regiment went on board transports and sailed on the 29th of November and 6th of December, 1862. The passage from New-York to New-Orleans was about 15 days, including a brief stop at Tortugas and Ship Island, landing in good health and without loss—the right wing at Baton Rouge on the 17th, and the left wing at Carrollton on the 16th of December. The regiment were reunited at Baton Rouge on the 10th of January, 1863, where they remained until the 10th of March. On that day they were ordered to Bayou Monte Sano, where they constructed a field work and covered the building of a bridge preparatory to the advance of the main army upon Port Hudson. Here the regiment lost the first man, who was killed on picket duty. The rebel who shot him, however, was killed at the same time. They took part in the first reconnoissance of Port Hudson, and afterward returned to Baton Rouge.

On the 29th of March they were ordered to Donaldsonville, and thence down the La Fourche to Thibadeux, Bayou Bœuf, and Brashear City, from which point they marched with the whole division, proceeding by steamer up Grand Lake, landing at Porter's plantation on the 13th of April, and on the 14th opened the battle of Irish Bend as skirmishers. They were under fire the whole day. Their loss, out of 400 who went into the fight, was ninety-six. Two officers were killed, and five wounded in the field. The entire loss was about 400. The enemy were defeated with the loss of artillery, flags, and about one thousand prisoners. During these operations the gunboat *Diana*, with a large supply of provisions for the rebel army was blown up. On the 15th, the march was resumed up the Teche country, the enemy rapidly falling back as far as Vermillion Bayou, where he burned the bridge and escaped under cover of a very heavy artillery fire. After the bridge had been reconstructed the march was continued without halt through Opelousas, the Twenty-fifth being ordered to Barry's Landing. They remained there some time, protecting the shipment of immense quantities of cotton. They then moved through Washington toward Alexandria, and encamped about thirteen miles below the town, which had about the same time been occupied by the naval fleet, which moved simultaneously up the Red River. The regiment retraced its steps in part to Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya, and thence by transports proceeded to Bayou Sara. On the 25th of May they advanced to Port Hudson, skirmishing with the enemy and forcing the passage of Thompson's Creek. The following day, being still in the advance of the army, they met a body of GRIERSON's cavalry—the advance of Gen. AUGUR's column, which thus completed the investment of Port Hudson.

On the 24th of May, they constituted a part of GROVER's advance, which carried the first line of rifle-pits on the Jackson road, directly in the centre. The following day they drove the enemy from the woods, and held them until the 27th. On that day, with the whole brigade, they were ordered to the right to reinforce Gen. WEITZEL, and immediately joined in the assault of the works. The Twenty-fifth lost heavily in this affair, the wounds of the men being of a serious character. Afterwards they returned to their regular tour of duty in the rifle-pits until the 14th of June, when they coöperated in the second assault of that day.

On the 19th of June, the brigade being pretty badly cut up, they were sent to cover the rear of Gen. WEITZEL on the Bayou Sara road, furnishing constant working parties until the surrender of the place on the 8th of July.

By this time the regiment had less than 150 men fit for duty—the remainder being either on the sick list or among the killed.

On the 11th of July they left camp for Donaldsonville, arrived the same night, and immediately took advance picket duty. On the 12th, they were thrown to the front in the engagement, then going on with TAYLOR's forces, who retreated. This closed the active duties of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut. Their term of service having about expired, they were ordered to New-Orleans, whence they embarked on the 8th inst. for home.

The regiment returns with five hundred and twenty men. The deficit, 214, of whom some 70 are left in Louisiana in hospitals, on detached service or reënlisted. About one hundred and forty-four are either killed or so disabled by wounds or sickness as to have been heretofore discharged. One, JAMES A. CHADWICK, Co. C., died on the passage, and was buried at sea. A considerable portion of the regiment will probably reënlist.

OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONNECTICUT RETURNED.

Col. George P. Bissell. Lieut.-Col. Mason C. Weld, Adjt. H. C. Ward, Quartermaster John S. Ives, Surgeon Wm. B. Woods, Chaplain Henry Upson. Co. A, Capt. Charles L. Norton, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Parmelee; Co. B, Capt. A. T. Hinckley, 2d Lieut. Frederick White; Co. C, Capt. Richard Roberts, 1st Lieut. Alfred W. Convers, 2d Lieut. B. Turner; Co. D, Capt. George H. Foskett, 1st Lieut. O. W. Sanford, 2d Lieut. Geo. Brennan; Co. E, Capt. L. Waterman, 1st Lieut. R. T. Duncan; Co. F, Capt. G. H. Napheys, 1st Lieut. H. H. Goodell; Co. G, Capt. Charles H. Talcott, 1st Lieut. H. Bissell; Co. H, Capt. Wm. Abbey, 1st Lieut. D. M. Ensworth, 2d Lieut. John M. Brown; Co. I, Capt. H. W. Harkness, 1st Lieut. J. W. Beach, 2d Lieut. W. E. Simonds; Co. K, Capt. W. F. Silloway, 1st Lieut. H. A. Kippen, 2d Lieut. S. L. Gorham.

OTHER PASSENGERS.

Lieut.-Col. B. F. Pratt, late Captain of Co. H, in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, has been detached and ordered by the Secretary of War to report to Gen. Wilde in North Carolina, and Maj. D. J. Preston, late Captain, Co. E, same regiment, is proceeding to the same destination, to engage in the organization or command of colored troops. Also, Assistant Surgeon John B. Mead, Capt. Thomas Tilleston, Lieut. B. B. Johnston, Capt. H. Callahan, of the army, and Wilson K. Purse and Elias Smith, United States Navy.

WAR VESSELS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Pensacola, Lackawana, Monongahela, Portsmouth, Pocahontas, Winona, Pinola, Itaska, Albatross, Arizona, Kenlo, Sciota, Bermuda and Virginia. The Princess Royal sailed on the 7th.

At the Southwest Pass, on her way home, steamer Brooklyn, late blockading at Galveston. Remaining at Galveston, steamer Bienville, Katahdin, and Antonio. Off Sabine Pass, Owasco and Cayuga. The health of the crews of the vessels blockading in the Gulf, and particularly at Galveston, it is said, has suffered considerably for the want of fresh provisions, &c., the vessels having laid six months and over, without going into port.

A CARD.

At a meeting of the passengers on the steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, while coming up the Bay, Aug. 15, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are about to terminate an exceedingly pleasant voyage from New-Orleans, on the steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, Capt. WM. P. O'BRIEN, and having received from the Captain, and other officers of the ship, the utmost kindness and attention, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Capt. O'BRIEN our sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy which have marked his intercourse with the passengers and troops on board during the voyage.

Resolved, That in Capt. O'BRIEN we recognize all the qualifications which go to make up a thoroughly vigilant, courteous and competent commander, and wishing him the most unbounded success in his calling, we add the assurance that in whatever service he may be employed he will carry with him the most cordial good-will of all who have sailed with him on this voyage.

(Signed) GEO. P. BISSELL, Colonel Twenty-fifth Conn. Vols.

And also by the other passengers.

Personal.

—Maj.-Gen. McClellan is spending the Summer at East Hampton L. I., with his family.

WASHINGTON IN THE HOT SEASON.

Persons, Current Sights and Scenes—The Heat—Songs in Hospital—Talks, &c., with the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 12, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT.

I see the President almost every day, as I happen to live where he passes to or from his lodgings out of town. Does the reader need to be informed that Mr. LINCOLN never reposes at the White House during the hot season, but has quarters at a healthy location, some three miles north of the city, the Soldiers' Home, a United States benevolent establishment? I saw him this morning about 8½ coming in to business, riding on Vermont-avenue, near L street. The sight is a significant one. He always has a company of twenty-five or thirty cavalry, with sabres drawn, and held upright over their shoulders. The party makes no great show in uniforms or horses. Mr. LINCOLN generally rides a good-sized easy-going gray horse, is dressed in plain black, somewhat rusty and dusty; wears a black stiff hat, and looks about as ordinary in attire, &c., as the commonest man. A Lieutenant, with yellow straps, rides at his left, and following behind, two by two, come the cavalry men in their yellow-striped jackets. They are generally going at a slow trot, as that is the pace set them by the dignitary they wait upon.

The sabres and accoutrements clank, and the entirely unornamental *cortége* trots slowly toward Lafayette-square. It arouses no sensation, only some curious stranger stops and gazes. I saw very plainly the President's dark brown face, with the deep cut lines, the eyes, &c., always to me with a deep latent sadness in the expression.

Sometimes the President goes and comes in an open barouche. The cavalry always accompany him, with drawn sabres. Often I notice as he goes out evenings, and sometimes in the morning, when he returns early, he turns off and halts at the large and handsome residence of the Secretary of War, on K-street, and holds conference there. If in his barouche, I can see from my window he does not alight, but sits in the vehicle, and Mr. STANTON comes out to attend him. Sometimes one of his sons, a boy of ten or twelve, accompanies him, riding at his right on a pony.

Earlier in the Summer you might have seen the President and his wife, toward the latter part of the afternoon, out in barouche, on a pleasure ride through the city. Mrs. LINCOLN was dressed in complete black, with a long crape veil. The equipage is of the plainest kind, only two horses, and they nothing extra. They passed me once very close, and I saw the President in the face fully, as they were moving slow, and his look, though abstracted, happened, to be directed steadily in my eye. I noticed well the expression I have alluded to. None of the artists or pictures have caught the deep, though subtle and indirect expression of this man's face. They have only caught the surface. There is something else there. One of the great portrait painters of two or three centuries ago is needed.

ONE THING HERE UNRIVALED.

Washington is unrivaled for fine healthy shade trees. They come in very good this weather, and indeed go far toward making the place and time endurable. I often retreat to the Capitol grounds, west side. (I should advise that just as soon as the Capitol front is finished, with the splendid entrances to the Senate and Representative wings, the city railroad track on the east side, intersecting the grounds there, be removed to some street further east, and the fine flat space on that side too, be preserved and improved unimpaired.)

As folks know, the back or west side of the Capitol is practically the front of that edifice. Every one goes and comes that way. The grounds on that side are not large, but kept in perfection. I go there occasionally of an afternoon. The dense shade is a great help. The trees are plenty, some of them large, some of them giving out aromatic smells. I find there, (I think the light is extra-powerful here,) besides a large effect of green, varied with the white of the Capitol, fountains playing, locusts whirring, the grass-cutters whetting their scythes, the chirp of robins, the tinkling of the Georgetown and Navy-yard cars as they wind the hill, a few lazy promenaders, soldiers, some with crutches or one-armed, come to take a look, and lots of loungers on the iron settees, completely sheltered from the sun by the dense umbrage.

OUR DRAFT, ETC.

We have put the draft through, have conscribed a goodly lot of whites, blacks and Secessionists; and it is the height of the Summer interregnum of Congress, and there is a lull in the war, and we are having an unprecedented heated term. Men and horses suffer fearfully. The army off at Warrenton, or beyond, bakes in its tents or melts under the march. In the huge Government hospitals here the poor sick and wounded lie languishing in their cots; and many an old bad wound I find now taking an irrevocable turn for the worst from this cruel heat.

FEELINGS AFTER ALL.

Yet Washington is having a livelier August, and is probably putting in a more energetic and satisfactory Summer than ever before during its existence. There is probably more human electricity, more population to make it, more business, more light-heartedness than ever before. The armies that swiftly circumambiated from Fredericksburgh, marched, struggled, fought, had out their mighty clinch and hurl at Gettysburgh, wheeled, have circumambiated again, returned to their ways, touching us not, either at their going or coming. And Washington feels that she has passed the worst; perhaps feels that she is henceforth mistress. So here she sits with her surrounding hills and shores spotted with guns; and is conscious of a character and identity not only different from of old, but markedly different from what it was five or six short weeks ago, and very considerably pleasanter and prouder.

SUFFERING FROM HEAT.

I have said that there has lately been much suffering here too from heat. We have had it upon us now eleven days. I go around with an umbrella and a fan. I saw two cases of sun-stroke yesterday, one in Pennsylvania-avenue and another in Seventh-street. The City Railroad Company loses some horses every day. The soda water and ice-cream trade is tremendous. Confidentially, I am pained to inform you I doubt if there is any good lager in Washington.

A SCENE IN HOSPITAL.

I must give you a scene from one of the great Government Hospitals here. I go to them every day to inspirit the drooping cases, and give the men little gifts, sometimes of articles, sometimes of money. Two or three nights ago, as I was trying to keep cool, sitting by a wounded soldier in Armory-square Hospital, I was attracted by some pleasant singing in an adjoining ward. As my soldier was asleep, I left him, and entering the ward where the music was, I walked half way down and took a seat by the cot of a young Brooklyn friend, S. R., badly wounded in the hand at Chancellorsville, and who has suffered much, but who at that moment in the evening was wide awake and comparatively easy. He had turned over on his left side to get a better view of the singers, but the plentiful drapery of the musquito curtains of the adjoining cots obstructed the sight. I stepped round and looped them all up, so that he had a clear show, and then sat down again by him, and looked and listened. The principal singer was a young lady nurse of one of the wards, accompanying on a melodeon, and joined by the lady nurses of other wards. They sat there, making a charming group, with their handsome, healthy faces; and standing up a little behind them were some ten or fifteen of the convalescent soldiers, young men, nurses, &c., with books in their hands, taking part in the singing. Of course it was not such a performance as MEDORI or BRIGNOLI and the choruses at your New-York Fourteenth-street take a hand in; but I am not sure but I received as much pleasure, under the circumstances, sitting there, as I have had from the best Italian compositions, expressed by world-famous performers.

The scene was, indeed, an impressive one. The men lying up and down the hospital, in their cots, (some badly wounded—and, perhaps, never to rise thence,) the cots themselves, with their drapery of white curtains, and the shadows down the lower and upper parts of the ward; then the silence of the men, and the attitudes they took—nothing to interrupt the singing—and the whole combination was a sight to look around upon again and again. And there, sweetly rose those fresh female voices up to the high, whitewashed wooden roof, and pleasantly the roof sent it all back again. They sang very well; mostly quaint old songs and declamatory hymns, to fitting tunes. Here, for instance, is one of the songs they sang:

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Out on an ocean all boundless we ride,
We're homeward bound—homeward bound;
Toss'd on the waves of a rough, restless tide,
Yet homeward bound, homeward bound.
Far from the safe, quiet harbor we've rode,
Seeking our Father's celestial abode,
Promise of which on us each he bestowed,
So we're homeward bound.

Wildly the storm sweeps on us where it roars,
Yet we're homeward bound;
Look! yonder lie the bright heavenly shores,
Where we're homeward bound.
Steady, oh! pilot, stand firm at the wheel;
Steady! we soon shall outweather the gale;
Oh! how we fly 'neath the loud-creaking sail,
As we're homeward bound.

Now toward the harbor of Heaven we glide,
We're home at last;
Softly we drift on its bright silver tide—
Yes! we're home at last.
Glory to God, all our dangers are o'er,
Stand we secure on the beautiful shore,
Glory to God we will shout evermore,
We're home at last.

As the strains reverberated through the great edifice of boards, (an excellent place for musical performers,) it was plain to see how it all soothed and was grateful to the men.

The singers went on; they sang "Home, Sweet Home," and a beautiful hymn called "Shining Shores." I saw one of the soldiers near me turn over, and bury his face partially in his pillow; he was probably ashamed to be seen with wet eyes. Since I have mentioned it, let me give a verse or two:

SHINING SHORES.

My days are swiftly gliding by, and I a Pilgrim stranger,
Would not detain them as I fly, those hours of toil and danger;
For O we stand on Jordan's strand, our friends are passing over.
And just before, the shining shores we may almost discover.

We'll gird our loins my brethren dear, our distant home discerning.
Our absent Lord has left us word, let every lamp be burning,
For O we stand on Jordan's strand, our friends are passing over,
And just before, the shining shores we may almost discover.

Such were the fine and vivifying songs these girls sang there for all our sakes, until quite late in the night. The sounds and scene altogether have made an indelible impression on my memory.

SOLDIERS, TALKS, ETC.

Soldiers you meet everywhere about the city, often superb looking young men, though invalids dressed in worn uniforms, and carrying canes or, perhaps, crutches. I often have talks with them, occasionally quite long and interesting. One, for instance, will have been all through the Peninsula under McCLELLAN, narrates to me the fights, the marches, the strange, quick changes of that eventful campaign, and gives glimpses of many things untold in any official reports or books or journals. These, indeed, are the things that are genuine and most precious. The man was there, has been out two years, has been through a dozen fights, the superfluous flesh of talking is long worked off him, and now he gives me little but the hard meat and sinew.

I find it so refreshing to talk with these hardy, bright, intuitive, American young men (experienced soldiers with all their youth.) The vital play and significance of their talk moves one more than books. Then there hangs something majestic about a man who has borne his part in battles, especially if he is very quiet regarding it when you desire him to unbosom. I am continually lost at the absence of blowing and blowers among these old-young American militaires.

But in the hospitals I have talked most with the men for months past. I have found some man or another who has been in every battle since the war began, and have talked with them about each one, in every part of the United States, and many of the engagements on the rivers and harbors too. I find men here from every State in the Union, without exception. (There are more Southerners, especially Border State men, in the Union army than is generally supposed.) I now doubt whether one can get a fair idea of what this war practically is, or what genuine America is, and her character, without some such experience as this I have had for the past seven or eight months in the hospitals. WHITMAN.

A Letter to Mr. Prentiss.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF A REBEL CAPTAIN.

Mr. PRENTISS, of the Louisville *Journal*, acknowledges the receipt of the following curious letter:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4, 1863.

George D. Prentiss, Esq.:

How are you, old GEORGE, anyhow? I have just come from a visit to our old city, GEORGE, after an absence of two years or more in the Confederate army, Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. MORGAN's command, a particular favorite of yours, I believe. Nothing would have given me more pleasure, old fell, than to have paid you a call, and to have had a social chat with you. After due consideration I thought it would not have been healthy; so I contented myself with a passing look at your noble countenance. How handsome you have grown, GEORGE!

"The Captain with his whiskers took a sly glimpse at me" (old song.) GEORGE, your detectives ain't worth a damn. I splurged around in Cincinnati for a week or more before coming to your city. BURNET's orders have not killed all the secesh there yet. Didn't they spread themselves to put me through in royal old style! I came to your office, old fell, bought a newspaper, saw ELLSWORTH's lightning machine, and several other curiosities you have there; adjourned to WALKER's, took a mint julep; went to Hotel de Raine, took several juleps. Mighty refreshing, GEORGE, after an absence in Dixie, for several years. Mr. BRAGG don't allow any such luxuries in his department, you know. You may want to know what the hell I was doing up here. I will tell you; I will tell you all the particulars. I was gobbled up at Buffington's Island. Having on a very genteel suit of citizen's clothes, on the wharf at Cincinnati, some how or other I got mixed up with the guard. They knew that I was a citizen and ordered me back amongst the crowd—bully! Now, GEORGE, to biz. You have been taunting Gen. JOHN, since he has been in prison, about having his head shaved, wearing striped clothes, &c. Now, old fellow, the quieter you keep the better for you; you are going to turn up missing some of these fine mornings—spirited away to Dixie. I will be very sorry to have to do it, but by the eternal God, you shall be [illegible] GEORGE. You came very near going up a while back. A little trap was fixed for you so nice, but fortunately for you, you started to New-York unexpectedly to us—mighty mean in you, GEORGE. All of you men are not such damn mean fellows; one of them was kind enough to leave his horse standing on the street here for me, fully equipped with saddle, bridle, holsters, &c. I've got him, and by the time you get this, will be far away in Dixie.

Farewell, old boy, until I get you. By-the-bye, have you any word for CLARENCE, or any of your former friends in the Confederacy?

Yours as never, —F——,
Capt. and A. D. C. to Gen. JNO. H. MORGAN, C. S. A.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

An Editorial Convention—The Relations of the Press to the Government—A Mania for Conventions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Friday, July 10, 1863.

A meeting was held on Sunday last at the Hôtel de Hollande, in this city, of the representatives of the journals of Northern Germany. Mr. DE HORST, chief editor of the North Germany *Gazette*, presided. I think about thirty-five journals were represented at this reunion, which had for its chief object the freedom of the Press, and the adoption of measures to obviate the danger which more particularly threatens the Press at the present time in Prussia. The editors in this city took the initiative in this affair, which, I believe, will be in the end productive of much good. There is not that freedom of the Press there should be in Germany; and now more than for a year past its privileges have been abridged in many of the States, (in Saxony, Hanover, and more chiefly in Prussia.) In the latter, under the Von Bismark Ministry, there is no longer any freedom of speech or of the Press, if the despotic ordinances of the Ministry are carried out. These, passed in June last against the journals in Prussia, created much excitement, and some of them have already received warnings, while the editors of others have been prosecuted and imprisoned. It has long been in contemplation to convoke in this city a meeting of the editors of the principal presses in Northern Germany, to adopt some energetic measures to counteract the effects of the ordinance of the Bismark Cabinet. In pursuance of the suggestion of the Frankfort journalists, the meeting was called. Besides the journals in this city, the following were represented: Rhine *Courier*, Wiesbaden *Gazette*, North German *Gazette*, Hanover *Tagespost*, Leipsic *Messenger*, Dusseldorf Rhine *Gazette*, *Universal Gazette of Germany*, Cologne *Gazette*, Stuttgard *Tageblatt*, Berlin *Gazette*, Danzig *Gazette*, Munich *Naerichten*, Mannheim *Journal*, Darmstadt *Landes-Zeitung*, Bremen *Weser Gazette*, &c. I have only given some of the leading and most influential of the papers represented at this meeting. In addition, however, several other presses signified in writing their adhesion, but were prevented by some unforeseen circumstances from sending delegates to the Convention.

I might name among these the Cassel *Morning Gazette*, Lubeck *Gazette*, Elberfeld *Gazette*, Berlin *Universal Gazette*, Nürenberg *Correspondent*, &c. Nearly all the liberal presses in Berlin concurred in this effort. An able delegation of editors has, perhaps, not been before convened in Germany. Austria was not represented at all. It was hoped there would have been some delegates from the presses in that country, where the Emperor is now doing so much to advance liberal ideas and a liberal government. Several questions were discussed as to the best course to be pursued with regard to active measures to be taken to sustain the liberty of the Press in Prussia, and also in other parts of Germany where it was too much restricted. The members who were delegates from the Prussian Press seemed of opinion that it was not opportune, at the present moment, to take any desperate action in behalf of the Prussian Press. They declined participating in any common action concerning the ordinances of the Prussian Government. There was much debate on the question, but no resolutions were adopted, and the subject was passed over till the next meeting.

Among other questions agitated was one regarding the establishment of a German periodical gazette. There was much debate also about the propriety of assembling a congress of all the German journalists at an early day, and it was determined to call one, to meet by the middle of October next, and every year after. This proposition elicited much discussion, and was carried, after a debate of seven hours. A Committee, consisting of the editors of seven journals, was appointed to carry out this resolution. The editors were those of the Frankfort *Journal*, New-Frankfort *Gazette*, Cologne *Zeitung*, Rhine *Gazette & Auzieger*.

There can be no doubt but that the next convention will be attended with good results. The place of meeting will again be Frankfort, one of the few little republics of Germany where the utmost freedom of the Press prevails. There is, certainly, great harmony of opinion among the editors, and it only requires firmness and decision to prevail. There was such an interchange of sentiment at the meeting that it was evident it will in time become fraternal and immutable. The Committee appointed represents some of the ablest editors in Germany. The Cologne *Gazette* and the New-Frankfort *Gazette* and the Frankfort *Journal* have a very large circulation. The editor of the New-Frankfort *Gazette* is said to be the correspondent of the London *Daily News*. The editor of the Cologne *Gazette* stands at the head of the liberal Press of Prussia, and his paper is "taken everywhere and read by everybody." Your readers, doubtless, remember that its editor has not only been sentenced to pay a fine, but also to be imprisoned for too free comments on the despotic course of the Von Bismark Ministry. It has already received one warning from the Government, and it would not surprise the public to hear of its confiscation. BISMARK will do all he dare to put down free speech and free Press. As the British Minister at the Diet once said of him, he is better suited to be a Minister in the time of the STUARTS than in the Nineteenth Century. I had almost forgotten to mention the splendid banquet at which the editors sat down at the Hôtel de Hollande after the Convention adjourned.

Germany seems very prolific in conventions just now. A perfect monomania exists on the subject. On Sunday last the Schutzenfest at Mannheim in Baden was closed. It had been in operation about a fortnight, and was very largely attended, the Grand Duke himself being present. A few days before, an extensive school convention of teachers had been held at the same place, at which about three thousand teachers were present. It was a little on the plan of some of the Normal School conventions held in the Western States. Next week, on the 14th, the Hamburg International Agricultural and Mechanical Fair commences. This will probably be a large affair. Delegates have already been appointed from almost all the German States, as well as many from the States of America. Ex-Gov. WRIGHT of Indiana, is the Commissioner appointed by the President, and he has been several days on the ground. Hamburg is intimately connected by trade with our country, and America feels a deep interest in the success of the undertaking. It will, I hope, prove of great benefit to the Germans, who might improve their husbandry very much by the introduction of the many new and useful inventions from America. They seem very slow to import any labor-saving machines, and, with the exception of the sewing-machine, you see very few inventions. The German ploughs, and other of their agricultural implements look oddly enough to us, and it is a wonder that BARNUM does not import some for his Museum. They do not seem to have been improved since their first use, and the farmers appear to be satisfied with what their ancestors had, and to have no desire to improve on their inventions. I should hardly think they needed a Patent-office in Germany, as new inventions are so rare. The only thing I hear of, in which much effort is made to discover what is new, is gunpowder, of which many new kinds have come out. One is highly spoken of by the Austrian Government, but does not seem to come into use. It is said that most of these are being invented to be sent over to America. The sending here by the New-York German merchants of a specimen of the principal agricultural implements, to be put into a museum in some central part of Germany, will, it is thought, be of much benefit. Farmers will not, however, go any great distance to attend the fair, nor would they even to see there American farming utensils. Railway companies in this country never reduce their fares on such occasions, or offer any inducement to great crowds to travel and attend conventions or fairs. They do not seem to understand that, by a reduction of fares, as we do in America, they would greatly increase receipts. The companies are satisfied with small gains, and a dividend of 4 or 5 per cent. is a great thing with them. Even during the great National Schutzenfest, (shooting festival,) held at Frankfort last year, at which 8,000 or 10,000 shooters were present, no reduction was made, neither was there at the late fair at Mannheim. Next month there is to be a novel affair at Leipsic, a *fête* of gymnasts. Up to the 1st July not less than 12,000 gymnasts had signified their intention of attending. The grand Festival Hall will accommodate no less than 6,000 persons. Great preparations have been made for their reception, and it has been proposed to lodge these people gratis. I hope to be able to be present and witness this "novel institution."

Next week, a meeting is advertised of the Astronomers of Germany at the University of Heidelburg, but I have not yet learned the full particulars. A great National Shooting Association is about to be held in Sardinia, and a large number of German sharp shooters have gone to attend it.

In September a great convention, called the Singverein, is to be held at Homburg, (the watering-place,) near Frankfort. It is for the country bordering on the River Main, and about 3,000 delegates will attend it. The meeting is advertised to last three days, and extensive buildings are now being erected for this purpose. As the Germans are such a musical people, this must be a success.

The weather for the last four weeks has been very fine, and the crops are coming in good. Already the price of breadstuffs has declined considerably.

The wine crop is also very good and will be fully equal to that of 1857—one of the best seasons and the most productive of wine.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Teachers' National Convention, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

The principal part of the proceedings of the Teachers' National Convention consists in elaborately prepared addresses or essays upon various subjects connected with the general one of education. It is impracticable to attempt anything like a thorough synopsis that will come into the space you may have left in the well-filled columns of the TIMES. All that can be well-attempted, therefore, is a meagre outline, sufficient to give an idea of what is going on.

Yesterday was pretty generally observed in this city, in accordance with the President's Proclamation. The Post-office, and other public offices, were closed, and a large proportion of the places of business. In the Teachers' Convention, the best part of the day was set apart to exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The first essay read on Thursday morning, was by S. W. MASON, of Boston, on the general subject of school gymnastics and physical training. The subject was better and more practically discussed in the *Atlantic Monthly* a short time since. The ideas which Mr. MASON enforced, however, are important, and cannot be too often nor too earnestly impressed upon parents and educators.

Mr. T. RICHARDS, of Washington, followed in an essay upon "Teachers and Artists"—a very good theme and artistically handled. Mr. RICHARDS has a thorough appreciation of the nature of the office of the educator, aside from the mere imparting of knowledge through the medium of the memory of the recipient. His essay would read well as one of the solid articles of *Harper*.

The balance of the forenoon session was taken up with the Thanksgiving services, led by Rev. Dr. McJILTON, of Baltimore. Several addresses were made in a strain of religious patriotism.

In the afternoon "The American Normal Association" held its annual meeting. Its proceedings consisted mainly of routine business of no great general public importance.

The evening session was occupied by President HILL, of Harvard University, in the delivery of a long and very able address upon education generally. The ideas, though of course not strikingly original, were enforced in a manner that riveted the attention of the crowded hall, albeit Old Harvard's representative is a miserable elocutionist, judged by Western standards at least. The address was characterized by deep and profound thought and an entire mastery of the whole subject.

The first business on Friday morning was the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions in relation to the state of the country.

Several resolutions were referred to Committees appointed to report at the next annual meeting.

An excellent paper on "Object Teaching" was read by E. A. SHELDON, Esq., of Oswego. It was a thorough and practical discussion of the subject, embracing an argument in favor of its general incorporation into our systems of instruction. In conclusion, Mr. SHELDON offered a series of resolutions embodying his views on the subject, which were adopted by the Convention.

"Object Teaching" was introduced into the Public Schools of Chicago by our present excellent Superintendent, WELLS, several years since, and its value and importance are thoroughly established with all who have paid any attention to the subject.

Then followed an essay upon another important and too-much-neglected branch of the general subject, "Primary Culture," by W. E. CROSBY, of Cincinnati. This is one of the best (in a practical point of view) papers that has been read before the Convention. The beneficial influence of drawing and music, either esthetically or educationally considered, were presented, and enforced by argument and illustration. Primary culture is everywhere too much neglected. How many D. Ds. do we find whose orthography is execrable, and whose reading puts one to torture. Mr. CROSBY's essay should be published in all our educational journals at least.

The Committee on Nominations reported W. H. WELLS, Esq., Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools, as President for the ensuing year, with the usual list of Vice-Presidents, &c. The nominations were subsequently confirmed by election.

After some routine business Hon. HENRY L. BARNARD, of Hartford, delivered a lecture upon "Competitive Examination for Admission to West Point." Mr. BARNARD, who was one of the United States visitors to the Military Academy for the present year, handled the subject without gloves. His revelations ought to be given at length in the political papers of the country, that a great evil may be checked, if not remedied altogether. In his examination he witnessed the most astounding results in regard to the character of the young men appointed by members of Congress. He declared that out of one class of fifty-four not eight could have entered any high school in the country on the basis of qualifications. Members of Congress had appointed invalid relatives from their own neighborhood. The teaching at West Point was worthy of all commendation, but is bestowed upon incompetent boys, a majority of whom never graduate, but drop out by the way. He thought it no wonder we have incompetent officers, with such materials to make them of.

The address was received with marked applause, and Mr. BARNARD was requested by the Convention to condense his views into the form of resolutions, which was afterward done, when they were unanimously adopted.

A series of long and abstract resolutions on the state of the country were reported from the Committee on that subject, and tabled, and a short, decided, emphatic, patriotic expression substituted.

A large party leave to-morrow morning for the Mississippi, *via* the Chicago and Fulton Air Line.

The session will close this evening.

We have had quite an accession to the legal and social community of Chicago. Senator TRUMBULL has just taken up a permanent residence with us, having removed here from Alton, where he has been located for something like a quarter of a century.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Union Sentiment—The Cost of the Campaign—What Gen. Sherman Did—Gen. Banks.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURGH, Sunday, Aug. 2, 1863.

One of the most interesting phases of affairs here, is the development of the dormant Union sentiment which has unmistakably prevailed in Vicksburgh during the whole war. Several of the city and county officers last elected are unequivocal Union men, and as such, have been known, marked and persecuted by the secesh. One of the most prominent of them is Judge HOUGHTON, the Judge of the Probate Court. Mr. STEELE, Mr. MYGATT, and others, have stood by their Union principles throughout. I met nearly a dozen of them together the other day, and to say that it did my soul good to counsel with them, would be but feebly to express my feelings. A number of them were New-Yorkers, but some were natives of the South.

And I noticed particularly that there was no half-way Unionism about these men. Among the very first utterances that fell from their lips was a condemnation, strong and bitter, of the Copperheads of the North. They seemed as solicitous to know what were the probabilities of VALLANDIGHAM for Governor of Ohio, as to hear from the Potomac or Charleston. They are about to proceed with the organization of a Union League, and will hold a series of public Union meetings. They are full of faith and hope in the speedy and complete triumph of the Union cause, and propose immediately to show forth to the world what they think and how they feel. I particularly noted among the Union men of Vicksburgh an absence of any squeamishness on the subject of Slavery. "Let every trace of it be swept away—that will clear the way for the only peace that we can have that will be lasting"—those were the words of one their number to me yesterday, and they were indorsed by the whole party present. Don't come to Vicksburgh to find Border State Unionism.

Gen. SHERMAN's campaign to Jackson was productive of very important results, although it was not so signally successful as people had been erroneously led to expect it would be. Gen. SHERMAN never anticipated capturing JOHNSTON's army. He did, however, anticipate striking such a blow as would effectually prevent JOHNSTON's or any other force being able to operate against Vicksburgh again. Jackson, the former flourishing Capital of the State, is in ashes, and all the region round about is laid waste—bridges destroyed, plantations burned, and everything which might be useful to the rebels in making Jackson or Canton a base of operations, is removed from the country. There is not even sufficient subsistence for a band of guerrillas. The people of Mississippi are learning one thing pretty effectually—the surest way to bring destruction and desolation upon any section of the State, is to furnish supplies to a rebel army, or to harbor guerrillas. And I think it can be safely averred that the idea of attempting to retake Vicksburgh is getting to be unpopular in Mississippi. The people know that if this idea is given up, it practically removes the war from their State, and opens the way for the resumption next season of the cultivation of the soil. They are willing to try one season of Federal rule, if they can only be permitted to raise enough from the earth to subsist on; and they know very well the terms on which these agricultural pursuits can be carried on.

At the commencement of the season the Confederate forces in the Lower Mississippi Valley numbered one hundred and seventy-five thousand men, and had over five hundred pieces of artillery. They held hundreds of miles of the Mississippi River in effective blockade, and boasted of two "impregnable" strongholds—Vicksburgh and Port Hudson—upon which the history of the year proves they then rested the fate of their Confederacy. Of that force of two hundred thousand, over one hundred thousand have been used up in killed, wounded and prisoners, during the season, by GRANT, BANKS and PRENTISS, leaving less than half the original strength, broken, dispirited, demoralized and divided—one half under JOHNSTON, flying, without ordnance and without camp equipage, into Alabama, and the other half under HOLMES, MARMADUKE and others, scattered into guerrilla bands, and prowling around in Arkansas, Western Louisiana and Texas. Of their five hundred pieces of artillery, less than one hundred remain in their hands in all the West, and those of inferior qualities. These, in round numbers, are some of the results of the Spring and Summer campaign in the Mississippi Valley. Our own losses during the same period have been not a tithe of that of the enemy. Our boys, in this army especially, have marched on from conquering to conquer, and by keeping up the spirits of the army, its health has been preserved to a remarkable extent, having escaped all those fearful epidemics and pestilences which secession and Copperheadism had predicted would overtake it.

The secesh citizens of Vicksburgh neglect no opportunity of questioning the officers of the Federal army, and other Union men from the North as to the fate of their property. They are anxious to know how far the Confiscation act extends—what articles and estate are exempt, &c. I have had many queries put to me of this kind that I could not answer. I can only say, generally, that Uncle Sam is merciful to all those who truly repent, and that the very first step essential to safety is repentance, sincere and complete. But it is so hard for a rebel to come down on his marrow-bones! Many say they are willing to take an oath never to give any aid and comfort to the Confederate army as long as the country is occupied by the Federal army, but they hate to take the oath of allegiance to the old Union. They want to be neutrals, on the plan of Orpheus C. Kerr's "Conservative Kentucky chap." But the sterling Union men of Vicksburgh would hiss such neutrals out of the city. I understand that it is the intention of the Treasury Department to grant permits to trade at Vicksburgh. If such is the case, I trust the privileges so allowed will be strictly confined to those who have taken the unconditional oath of allegiance. This oath, by the way, is soon to be administered to every inhabitant here who will take it; those who will not, to be permitted to remove beyond the lines into Dixie-land proper. Such is the uninviting prospect within the Confederacy at present, that many a stiff-necked reb—male and female—when the test comes of taking the oath or the trip through the lines, will choose the former alternative, bitter though it be.

Some figures concerning the cost of the capture of Vicksburgh, obtained through the Chief of Artillery, may be interesting to the curious. From the 1st of May, the day our army left Fort Gibson, up to the 31 of July, Gen. GRANT's artillery fired the following missiles at the rebels:

Solid shot	18,889
Shell	72,314
Spherical case	47,879
Rounds of grape and canister	2,769
Total	141,741

This was thus divided at the different places where we whipped the rebels on that march:

Port Gibson	3,960
Raymond	620
Jackson	476
Champion Hills	4,422
Big Black	1,297
Siege of Vicksburgh	131,966
Total	141,741

It is estimated that 20 pounds is a fair average of the weight of the shells and shot fired, which would make over 1,300 tons of iron fired into Vicksburgh by our land forces alone.

Gen. ORD's corps is to-day preparing to embark for Natchez. I went through the camp of this fine corps to-day, and found the troops in excellent health and spirits, and delighted at the idea of going to Natchez, which seems to be a most desirable place in the minds of the soldiers of this army. The very best of accounts comes up from Gen. RANSOM's men there, who are to be relieved by Gen. ORD's corps. And besides, soldiers always like a forward movement. In their minds Natchez is the first halting-place in the march for Mobile.

It has been erroneously stated that Gen. DENNIS, of Illinois, takes temporary command of LAUMAN's division. It is in Gen. STEELE's place that Gen. D. commands. The probability I think is that Gen. STEELE will be absent for some time, and perhaps will be called to a more important sphere of action. Every division-commander in Gen. SHERMAN's corps is now absent—Gens. STEELE, BLAIR and TUTTLE. Major and Brigadier-Generals by the score are now taking trips northward. Gens. SULLIVAN, KIMBALL and STEPHENSON went up to-day. This is a general playspell for this army, from Major-Generals down to privates.

Gen. BANKS was in this city yesterday, having arrived evening before last from Port Hudson, and left this morning. The meeting between himself and Gen. GRANT was very cordial. They consulted together in regard to the campaign for the coming Fall, and will doubtless soon make known to their commands, in the proper manner, the result of their conference. There is one controlling object they have now in common—the capture of Mobile. Active operations to that end will not commence until the terms of the furloughs now being granted have expired, and until the heated season shall have expended its intensity. But the fall of Mobile is as certain as the coming of the Winter season. There is now a well-vouched for story of two powerful rams lying in the Alabama River, beside the *Ironsides* at Montgomery. But you may look for the story to augment to a great fleet of iron-clads of all kinds soon. If the Confederacy was very strong in her armament on the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, we should undoubtedly know it through the mouths of the secesh, for in the present low ebb of their prospects they could not keep it to themselves. But it is clear, from the general tone of the conversation of the most intelligent among them, that they have no well-grounded confidence in their being able to save Mobile. They virtually, by what they imply, rather than by what they express, give up that stronghold as a gone case.

For the past week a regiment of negroes—strong, robust looking fellows—have marched forth through the streets each morning, armed with spades and picks, on the mission—the Herculean mission—of cleaning the streets of this city—something that has evidently not been done for a long time before. And the evidences of the good work done by this black brigade are exhibiting themselves most gratifyingly. Gutters that were filled up a foot deep with rubbish and dirt, now give free passage for the water, and after the first rain the Vicksburghers will hardly know their own city, which was one of the filthiest ones I ever saw, South or North, when we took it from the hands of PEMBERTON.

Poor JOE DAVIS! JOE DAVIS is a brother of JEFF. JOE and JEFF. had a plantation in partnership out near Jackson, and said plantation was well stocked with negroes. These negroes are now nearly all of them under the Stars and Stripes, some of them as soldiers, and some as cooks and servants for Federal officers. Poor old JOE is living upon his plantation, and how many of his "people" do you suppose are "faithful" to him? Hardly enough to carry home his subsistence, which he is obliged to draw from the commissariat of the army of the Union! My impression is that JOE intends eventually to turn out a Union man, and is now staying on his plantation with a view of saving his half of it. He is nothing of a politician, and doesn't seem to have much of an inclination toward the Capital of the Confederacy, Richmond.

The Quartermasters of the Federal army have discovered large quantities of sugar and molasses stored away in the city. Some lots of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth have been discovered. Of course their owners or their representatives are turning up, and offering to sell these stores to the Government, and often claiming to be Union men. General GRANT has adopted a uniform rule in such cases, which is to take possession of all subsistence stores, give receipts therefor, to be paid at the end of the war, on proof of the loyalty of the claimants. This is hard on some of them, who have been making fine calculations on handsome sums to be thus realized. But it makes a practical, vigorous-prosecution-of-the-war man of many a one in this fix, for it gives them a monied interest in having the war speedily end in the triumph of the old Government.

ITEMS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

My latest intelligence from Vicksburgh is up to the evening of the 29th, on which day the *R. C. Wood* sailed with about 400 sick and wounded soldiers on board. The number of wounded is only 75; the balance are sick with the intermittent or typhoid fever, and a few cases of chronic diarrhœa. I have not seen men who had the appearance of death before on a hospital boat; as a rule, the great majority of them look as if they would soon recover; but the poor fellows on board the *Wood* look as if they would leave the hospital only in their coffins. Between Vicksburgh and this city 15 deaths occurred; and to judge from the emaciated forms of the poor fellows stretched out on their cots, a great many more than that number will reach a soldier's grave before they arrive in St. Louis, the place of their destination.

I learn from the Surgeon in charge of the *Wood*, that typhoid fever is on the increase in Vicksburgh, and that it is so positive in its attack as to baffle the skill of the best Surgeons in the army. Everything that can be is done for the soldiers, but when the angel Death flaps his broad wings over a country nothing can stay his course.

The army movements are kept a profound secret. Everything of a military character relating to the Army of the Tennessee is contraband, and likely to remain so for some time.

The railroad extending from Canton to Vicksburgh will in a few days be in as good running order as it can be, its condition, before the occupation of it by the Federals, being taken into consideration. This will greatly expedite business between the two places.

Col. PARRY, of the Forty-seventh Ohio, who is Provost Marshal of the City of Jackson, issued an order that all persons knowing the location of torpedoes in the streets of that town would be held responsible for injuries sustained by their explosion. The streets of Jackson were, on the Federal army entering, nearly covered with torpedoes, most of which instruments of death were buried, but not so far in the ground they could not be reached by persons walking.

The pontoon bridge over which the rebels passed in their retreat across Pearl River is one of the most singular constructions ever seen. In this case necessity certainly was the mother of the structure. It consists of puncheons so secured that they answer the purpose of "stringers," on which boards are placed for a walk. To secure the puncheons together ropes were run through bungholes. The bridge, when Gen. SHERMAN's army came up, was on fire, but was extinguished.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

GEN. STEELE'S EXPEDITION TO LITTLE ROCK.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

HELENA, Ark., Wednesday, Aug. 5.

I reached this city on yesterday from Vicksburgh, for the purpose of accompanying an expedition, under Gen. FREDERICK K. STEELE, now fitting out for Little Rock. Gen. STEELE came here from Gen. GRANT's army at Vicksburgh, with specific orders for this purpose, preceding your correspondent several days. When I reached Helena I learned, unofficially, that Gen. B. M. PRENTISS, commanding the district of Eastern Arkansas, felt himself somewhat aggrieved that Gen. GRANT had not required his services in the premises, and was disposed to dispute with Gen. STEELE as to who was the ranking officer. The matter was referred to Gen. HURLBUT, at Memphis, and resulted in Gen. PRENTISS being ordered to report for duty elsewhere, rumor says, at St. Louis. Brig.-Gen. SALOMON, a brother of the Governor of Wisconsin, said to be a very fine officer, succeeds to the command of the district. He will not place any obstacles in the way of Gen. STEELE. The citizens of Helena are quite sanguine that the soldierly qualities of Gen. SALOMON will insure them a more equitable administration of affairs than they enjoyed under Gen. PRENTISS. The negro, at any rate, will not engross his entire attention, nor the formation of negro regiments satisfy his military ambition.

I am at liberty to say but little at present relative to the proposed expedition of Gen. STEELE. I would not be permitted to say anything, but for the fact that every man, woman and child in Vicksburgh, Helena, and Memphis, and I do not know where else, is aware that such an expedition is in contemplation. I have reason to believe that during the present summer, the rebels will be entirely driven out of Arkansas, and perhaps, from the entire trans-Mississippi region. Even were there none but commercial reasons to recommend it, such a result would be inestimable to the Northwest, as it would, to a great extent, remove the restrictions now placed upon commerce. The expedition under Gen. STEELE will compel the rebels to abandon the country north of the Arkansas River, and confine their operations to the south side of that stream.

Our scout's report Gen. PRICE at Little Rock or Des Arc, with from seven to ten thousand men; MARMADUKE at Jacksonport, with about four thousand, and Col. DOBBIN on the Cache River, near Cotton Plant, with a force of about one thousand. This is probably the whole force west of the Mississippi, with the exception of KIRBY SMITH's command, which, it is believed, is really the force operating against Gen. BANKS upon the line of the Opelousas Railroad, in the lower portion of Louisiana. In the present condition of the country, the rebels cannot augment their force to any great extent, and, with the forces at our command, if brought to bear, we can anticipate an easy victory."

It is now almost rendered certain that the reported death of Gen. HOLMES is correct. For some time past he has indulged to excess in ardent spirits, and, at the time of the fight here, was said to be so drunk as to forget Gen. PRICE's forces altogether. He is said to have died of *delirium tremens*. His death devolves the command of the troops in Arkansas upon Gen. PRICE, though, if he falls back and effects a junction with KIRBY SMITH, he will be ranked by that officer.

Gen. Bragg's Army.

From the Nashville Press, Aug. 7.

A member of BRECKINRIDGE's rebel cavalry gave himself up as a deserter to Gen. PAYNE, at Gallatin, a few days ago. He is an intelligent citizen of Maysville, Ky., and seemed well conversant with the facts of BRAGG's late skedaddle. He substantiates all the rumors that have reached us regarding the utter demoralization of this vast army of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians; and he further "lets the cat out of the bag" by stating that, soon after the retreating policy was announced, the regiment of which he was a member mutinied to a man, officers and all. The mutiny was advised and organized by the line officers of the regiment, and when the army of the Tennessee commenced falling back before ROSEY and his legions, the discontents began a retreat in the opposite direction, intending to surrender in a body. The plan was detected, however, and BRAGG sent a detachment in pursuit, placed the officers under arrest, and threatened to hold them responsible for the return of the men. One battalion of the regiment, numbering two hundred, succeeded in eluding the force sent after them, and those of them who have not delivered themselves up as deserters are only seeking the opportunity to do so. The balance of the men, learning that the lives of the officers depended upon their return, followed the retreating forces, and, through their devotion to the officers who commanded them and endured hardships with them, they again joined their fate with a defeated and morally weakened army. Such is the material now under the iron rule of Gen. BRAGG. This deserter knowingly asserts that the whole rebel army in Tennessee is as much dispirited and mutinous as was his own regiment, and its utter disorganization and return to loyalty is only dependent on the future activity of Gen. ROSECRANS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

TWENTY-FOURTH PRECINCT,

Capt. JAMES TODD, Steamboat No. 1. The force of this Precinct constitute the Harbor Police. On the morning of Monday, Capt. TODD, on hearing of the riot, volunteered his command for service in any way useful. The first order received was about noon, from Maj.-Gen. WOOL, to collect all the military at Governor's Island, and bring them to the City, which was promptly obeyed, and the troops landed at North Moore-street at 2½ P. M. In the afternoon special duties were performed between the City and the Island; arms and ammunition were brought over for the Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, and other Government buildings; others were furnished by this force for the defence of the ram *Dunderberg*, lying near WEBB's ship-yard, and which had been threatened with destruction; muskets were also brought for the defence of the buildings threatened at Printing-House-square. Patrolman BLACKWELL performed a hazardous duty in the conveyance of the arms from the landing to their destination, but did it with a sagacity which prevented suspicion, and prevented in every case interference. At midnight, by request of Col. O'BRIEN, this force went to Governor's Island, procured arms and ammunition, and conveyed them to four hundred men of his command then at Staten Island ferry; thus at 4 A. M., armed and equipped, they were enabled to be in the City.

Tuesday the force started to Riker's Island to bring down five hundred of the military from that place; carried an artillery company to Governor's Island, where it was provided with guns and ammunition, and thence to the City. The balance of the day and until Wednesday morning, constantly and rapidly steaming from point to point on the river, keeping watchful eyes on all quarters. On Wednesday morning large bodies of Police and soldiers were carried to Yorkville and to Harlem; in the afternoon Capt. WILSON and his force were conveyed to Washington Heights. At all these places the appearance of "Police Boat No. 1," with its freight, was joyously hailed. At 10:30 P. M. while patroling the river, the fire at the Atlantic Dock Elevators was discovered. Capt. TODD at once ran his boat to the spot, and commenced throwing water from the engine on board up on it; it was of no use; the force fought the fire until they were driven off by the heat, their own safety endangered; then attention was turned to saving other property; three Government prizes loaded with cotton were in proximity to the flames; the force speedily grappled them and towed them into the Bay where they were anchored. Returning to the scene of the fire, again were in service there attempting to extinguish it, until daylight, when off to Riker's Island, from whence more troops were brought to the City. Thursday was occupied, by order of Gen. SANFORD, in bringing troops from the Islands, conveying some four hundred colored refugees—the orphans among them—to Blackwell's Island; carrying arms and ammunition to Harlem for a volunteer corps there, and patrolling the river. On this day this force were parties to the rescue of the colored man beaten and thrown over board at Pier No. 4, North River; the man was taken on board the Police boat and brought ashore. On Friday, a large number of "contrabands" were taken to Blackwell's Island, and active patrol duty performed. When Capt. TODD took his first and largest cargo of contrabands on board, the excitement against them being high, he adopted every expedient to keep them out of sight. They were stowed on the boat in most admirable style, and not a "wooley head" would have been recognized as on board. How he did it, how he compressed so much flesh and blood in the limited space at his disposal, no one knows, save himself, and he designs getting out a patent for the *modus operandi*.

While the Twenty-fourth was not in any of the conflicts of the week, the services of the force were active, arduous and wearying; they were, too, of the utmost value, especially in the rapid pouring of troops into the City and in the prompt supplies of arms and ammunition. The saving of the Government prizes at the Atlantic Docks was important service. Capt. TODD and his men have established the great value of this arm of the service, and the public acknowledge their obligations for services so willingly, faithfully performed, and so preservative of its safety.

TWENTY-FIFTH PRECINCT.

Capt. MILLS, No. 300 Mulberry-street. The force of this Precinct is popularly known as the "Broadway Squad." The Captain was not on hand during riot week, and the command devolved on Sergt. BURDICK. At noon, the Sergeant, Roundsmen FERRIS and SHERWOOD, with thirty-two men, reported to Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth, and were ordered to the care of the gun factory at Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue, with orders to hold it at all hazards until aid arrived. The men reached the establishment by going singly or in pairs, thus escaping the serious attention of the mob, which was rapidly gathering around it—concentrating from all quarters, in gangs from the tens and twenties to the hundreds. But thirty-five officers and men were in the building. A request was made by the Sergeant, of those in charge, to stop work and close up the factory, but was declined because of the absence of the proprietors and consequent want of orders. Very soon the mob made demonstrations by word and act, but were warned off by Sergeant BURDICK, who notified them that any one making an attack would do so at his peril. The mob left, retiring up the avenue, but after an absence of some fifteen minutes, returned reinforced to thrice the original number, and instantly surrounded the building yelling like demons; they were armed with all kinds of weapons. The force determined to hold the building, and an attempt to fire it was defeated; each of the squad were armed with a carbine, furnished by the factory, and was judiciously stationed. But now stones began to be hurled through the many and low windows; the mob, constantly increasing and encouraged, made an assault; entrance was demanded and refused; the squad kept cool and determined; but a sledge-hammer in the hands of a brawny Celt was at work on the door; the lower panel was broken in; a shout of exultation from those around, and down on his knees he went and crawled partially through; an instant and well-directed shot from one of the force strewed his brains in all directions, and he was hastily dragged back by his friends, dead. This sudden catastrophe to their leader staggered the mob, but only temporarily, for in a few moments the attack was renewed with the greatest violence; the windows were showered through with stones, and shot came thick and fast. Sergeant BURDICK sent to Capt. CAMERON, and called for the aid expected; the Captain sent word that it was impossible for his force to reach them, and that the expected aid had not arrived; soon orders were received to save his men and retreat from the building. By this time the thousands were pressing on to success; the "Broadway Squad," by a determined front, had, for four hours, held them in check, but to do so longer was impossible, and to remain was certain death; the order was given to retreat. There was but one way in which to do so and escape the infuriated crowd; neither to the front or the sides was it possible; and the only way of safe exit was through a smoke-hole in the rear wall, about twelve by eighteen inches, and some eighteen feet from the ground; this led into the yards from Twenty-first-street. Not a moment was to be lost. Boxes were piled up to reach the spot, and the men, one at a time, squeezed in and through, feet foremost, performing rapid gymnastic feats outside in swinging to and dropping from a gutter-trough to the yard below. Thus the entire force made their escape, and the last man was only out when the mob were in, and the work of pillage and arson commenced. From the yard into which the men had dropped they had to climb over into a stone yard, and through that go on a keen run to the Eighteenth Precinct-station in Twenty second-street, and opposite. Here their stay was short; the mob enraged at the obstinate holding of the factory, had got scent of them, and would have made short work of the Station and all in it. So Sergeant BURDICK sent the force off singly or in squads of two and three, but about all had to seek shelter under kindly roofs, and doff their uniform ere they could reach Headquarters in safety. But they all did reach the Central office unharmed, and at 5½ P. M. were sent on picket duty in the vicinity, which was performed until Tuesday morning. On Tuesday morning the force was with Inspector CARPENTER's command in the Second-avenue, and were parties to the severe fights there, having a serviceable hand in the exemplary punishment meted out to the rioters. The "Squad" had the right of the line, and made the charge on REILLY's liquor store, at Thirty-first-street, from which the rioters were firing and hurling stones. They forced the doors and were in and through it; in the course of the clearing process that ensued, one man, who was freely using his gun, and fought savagely, was knocked square out of the window, and was dead before he reached the ground. Seven blows from the locusts were his portion. In the afternoon they were again under Inspector CARPENTER in the tour through Third-street, First-avenue and Houston. At 5½ P. M., with Capt. BOGART's command, the "Broadway Squad" proceeded to Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, where a mob was sacking the residence of Mr. GIBBONS, No. 19 Lamartine-place. The force came upon the rioters, made a bold, steady charge, and drove through them to the house, strewing the way with bodies as they went. A large number of rioters and thieves were inside of the building, and while a portion of the command went in, others remained at the front, to receive with the locusts the villains driven out. It was here that the unfortunate DIPPLE, of the Twenty-fifth, received the wound which caused his death. A fellow came rushing from the house, ladened with plunder, was caught by Sergt. BURDICK and knocked down; he had not released his hold of the thief ere a score of bullets whistled around his head, two of them lodging in the body of his prisoner, and six of the Police fell at the discharge. It appeared that the military, who were stationed a short distance away from the house, on seeing the rush of the rioters from it, had fired recklessly and without orders, injuring more friends than foes. Officer DIPPLE was shot in the leg, the ball shattering the bone and splitting, part passed into and up through the marrow; he was conveyed to the City Hospital, but the peculiar character of the injury induced inflammation of the brain, and he died on the following Sunday. Officer HODGSON was shot in the right arm, a minnié ball and three buckshot passing through the fleshy portions. Officer ROBINSON received a severe flesh wound in his thigh.

The work being accomplished here, the force returned to Headquarters, where they were held in reserve until Wednesday morning, when they reported to Capt. HELME, Twenty-seventh Precinct, remaining with him until Thursday A. M., when, from Central Office, they were ordered to patrol Broadway in force, from Canal to Twenty-fifth-street. In the evening dismissed, and next day on regular duty.

The "Broadway Squad" is composed of the tallest men in the force, none being under six feet, and most of them over. They afforded good targets, and how the heavier proportioned ones ever squeezed out of the gun-factory, as described, is as much a mystery to them, as it undoubtedly is to the reader. It shows what marvelous feats men can perform when under the propulsive influence created by the thousands of a murderous mob close on to their heels. The defence of the factory was nobly, though uselessly attempted, and persistently made until orders from headquarters came to withdraw. The "squad" acted here, and on all occasions where true courage was necessary, as became brave men; and Sergeant BURDICK speaks with just pride of a command of which any man might be proud. Popular as the "Broadway Squad" has always been, its efficiency during "Riot Week" has enhanced its reputation.

The military, at the defence of GIBBONS' house, made a charge after their unfortunate volley, and the man whom Sergt. BURDICK was holding had two bayonets run through and through him.

Officer MORRIS, of the Twenty-fifth, was the first to enter GIBBONS', and, meeting a rioter, broke his club at the first blow, but knocked senseless his man.

On Monday, Officer WELLS, of this force, while on duty in the vicinity of the Astor House, heard the cry of "Nigger, nigger!" and hastening to Park-row, met a mob chasing a car, and endeavoring to enter it. Single handed he kept them back, and went in, finding a colored man, frightened nigh to death and bleeding from a blow on the head. When the cars reached the terminus, opposite the Astor House, he took the man out; the mob closed on him, but he threatened death to the first who made an assault; getting to the Astor House, he attempted to get the colored man in there, but was prevented by some *attaché* of the establishment, who forbid his going in. With the aid of citizens the man was concealed from the sight of his pursuers behind one of the pillars, when they dispersed, and the poor fellow was taken home by some gentlemen present.

A few minutes after, an Amity stage came down with a negro on the box; the mob caught sight of him, came back and attacked the omnibus and all inside and out with stone; the driver was compelled to stop, and he put the negro off; Officer WELLS went to his rescue as the rioters were about to seize and kill him; the mob threatened murder to both; a citizen came to the rescue, drew a revolver and with Officer WELLS kept the cowards at bay. They were followed by them down Barclay-street to Church, where, just as a rush and overthrow was about being made, a squad of the Third Precinct appeared, who rattled the skulls of the ruffians and sent them flying in all directions. Officers WELLS exhibited on both occasions the utmost coolness and courage. The name of the citizen, who, on the last, acted so bravely was not ascertained.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.

The record of the Fifteenth, Capt. C. W. CAFFREY, No. 221 Mercer-street, has been necessarily omitted till now.

At 9 A. M., Monday, Sergeant MCCREADY and fourteen men reported to Capt. SPEIGHT, and were sent to report to Capt. PORTER at Third-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. Reaching the avenue from Forty-third-street, a crowd was found extending to Forty-sixth-street—a mass of excited, belligerent people. Here the small force of the Fifteenth was joined by more of the Police, making in all forty-four. The mob met them defiantly. Sergt. MCCREADY—Fighting Mac, as he is familiarly called—took command. The regulars, beaten by the rioters, were fleeing down the avenue, pursued by the mob. The Sergeant ordered a charge, which was instantly and gallantly made; the mob was driven back to Forty-sixth-street, prostrate men marking the advance of the force; at Forty-sixth street, where they expected to meet more Police, none were to be seen; the mob rallied and soon poured down the avenue again, and crowded it in the rear from the side streets; they numbered thousands; they made an overwhelming charge from above upon the force; stones, bricks, &c., from street and houses, from front and rear, filled the air; clubs, iron bars, guns and pistols were used upon them; the men attempted to keep together, but it was in vain; the force broke before the mass and fled, each for himself; those who took the side streets were the most fortunate; those who ran down the avenue were not only pursued and beaten, by the mob which had charged on them, but had to run the fearful gauntlet of the one below. Of the fourteen men of this Precinct engaged here, nine were injured—several seriously. All those who escaped reported as soon as possible to the Station-house.

In this battle and retreat Officer Bennett was knocked down three times before he ceased fighting; the last time he was senseless. He was robbed of every article on him save his drawers, beaten savagely as he lay in the street and left for dead. After the mob passed on, he was conveyed by some strangers to St. Luke's Hospital. Here he was thought dead, and placed in the Dead-house by order of the officials in charge, where he remained several hours. His distracted wife, ascertaining where he was, hastened to him. She could not believe him dead; discovered that his heart pulsated; flew to the officials and begged their aid. He was removed into the hospital buildings, restoratives applied, and he revived, but remained unconscious for three days. He is now able to walk out.

Officer TRAVIS, at the defeat and separation of the force, started down the avenue; his foremost pursuer had a pistol; he wheeled, knocked him down, and secured the weapon; before he could use it others were on and upon him; he fell beneath a score of clubs, was stamped, jumped upon, and otherwise terribly assailed; his jaw was broken, his teeth knocked out, his head terribly cut, and he left for dead, after being stripped of every article of clothing, even to shirt and stockings. He was subsequently carried to St. Luke's Hospital.

The retreat down the avenue was under a shower of shot and stones. Officer PHILLIPS also run the gauntlet, receiving many head and body blows, and on turning into Thirty-ninth-street, made for the open door of a residence, but it was closed upon him. At this moment one of his pursuers, in soldier's clothes, fired a musket, but missing him, clubbed the weapon, and assailed him. The blow was caught, and the musket wrenched away. PHILLIPS, almost blind with blood, and staggering from exhaustion, clubbed the fellow down, and another run for life was had, during which the musket was thrown over a fence; he made across lots in rear of Third-avenue, to Fortieth-street, but here was headed off by a portion of the mob; a woman rushed upon him, and making a blow at his neck with a shoemaker's knife, missed her mark and split his ear; another lunge, and it made a severe wound in his arm. At this juncture some one, evidently of influence in that section, came to his rescue, and threatened with death any one who made further attack; he took PHILLIPS' club, and by his determined manner succeeded in keeping them off and getting him to the Thirty-first Precinct Station. When the mob met him at Fortieth-street, a little fellow of some thirteen years sought to save him by running up, grasping his hand and claiming that he was his father, besought them not to kill him. His entreaties were of no avail, and but for the interference of the party mentioned, his fate would have been a hard one.

Sergt. MCCREADY, on the charge, was struck on the wrist with a bar of iron and badly injured. On the retreat he was attacked by four men, and knocked down too; he fled into the house of a German family, and was instantly secreted by a young woman there between two mattresses; the mob soon came rushing in, searched the house from cellar to garret without success; were told that the Sergeant had run through and escaped by the rear way, and left satisfied it was so.

Officer SUTHERLAND was knocked down with a brick, then beaten till insensible—from head to foot a mass of gashes and bruises. He was picked up when the mob left him and conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital. Officer MINGOE was badly beaten on head and body. The crowd only left him when they thought he was punished enough. Officer KIERNAN was knocked to his knees, the blood running from gashes on his head and forehead. He was rescued by some one having influence with the mob, taken into a house, from whence he escaped in citizen's clothes. Officer BROUGHTON, on the charge, was cut in head and face, one of his eyes almost destroyed, but went twice into the fight after being injured. Officer GABRIEL received enough body blows to make a jelly of him, but none that proved serious.

While Sergt. MCCREADY's section was thought safe at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, the off platoon, under Roundsman THACHER, consisting of 18 men, was sent to reinforce him. They reached the scene after the defeat, without knowing of it, and were instantly and desperately attacked. A bold fight was, for a time, made, and a running retreat, in tolerably good order, ensued. The fight throughout was hand to hand, the men injured receiving club blows. Officer BODINE's head and face was a mass of wounds, and his clothes were stripped from off him. He was rescued and brought to the Station in a wagon. Officer FOSTER was cut on the face and head, badly bruised on the body, and, in running the gauntlet of clubs and stones on the avenue, was knocked down nine times; he fainted after escaping his pursuers, and was taken by citizens to the Station. All of those who were able to reported promptly at the Precinct.

Officers DIDWAY and GIBBS of this platoon arrived too late at Station D to join it, and so followed it up. On reaching Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and knowing nothing of the defeat of their comrades, they turned into the avenue, and were forthwith set upon by the mob; they fought their way back as best they could. Officer DIDWAY, after receiving much injury, and a terrific blow on the head which forced his eye out of the socket, managed to find safety in an alley-way, from whence he was taken to his home. Officer GIBBS fought as long as he could see, but beneath the blows, and was then kicked, beaten, stoned and left for dead. He was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital by some residents of the vicinity as soon as the mob left him. Of the injured in these two fights Officers BENNETT, TRAVIS and GIBBS are still unable to do duty.

In the afternoon a portion of the force were with Inspector CARPENTER in the defeat of the mob at Broadway and Amity; here FLANNIGAN, a ringleader, was captured by Officer ROE, and another by Officer GIBBS; both were severely punished and were lodged in the Station near by. Fourteen knapsacks filled with plunder were dropped on the street by the rioters, and taken charge of by the Police. At midnight the force returned to its own Precinct.

On Tuesday morning to Central Office, and thence with Capt. HELME's command to Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street. In the severe fight here, this command were unflinching and valuable; Sergt. BLAKELOCK was fired at, the ball grazing his cheek. Returning to the Central Office, were ordered to report to Inspector LEONARD at City Hall, and were engaged on guard and other duties thereabouts. At night were with Inspector CARPENTER's command in the attack on mob at BROOKS & BROS. clothing store; and on the subsequent tour and skirmishes. Returned to Central Office, and thence to own Precinct for the night. Capt. CAFFREY received word that Broadway was infested with highwaymen; Roundsman THACHER, with six men, started on patrol, and at 1 o'clock arrested three highwaymen, two of whom have since been sent for 10 years to State Prison; they had met, knocked down and robbed a Mr. SEARLES, in front of the Jones House. Next morning the force returned to the Central Office, where they were kept until Saturday on general duty, and then back and to routine.

The Fifteenth have won great credit for the amount of services rendered, and the courage and fidelity with which they were performed. The number of wounded in the various engagements was fifteen, of which eleven were very seriously injured—a greater list of casualties, probably, than in any other Precinct. On all occasions they were willing and effective. Sergt. BLAKELOCK was sick in bed when he heard of the riot, but at once reported himself for duty; he served bravely through the week, and then went to bed again more ill than before. Sergts. DILKS, MCCREADY and ROE, with Roundsmen THACHER and LEFFERTS, are entitled with the men to all commendation, and the Captain bestows it lavishly.

While on guard duty in Park Tuesday evening, Officer HECTORNOORE came across two men garroting a returned soldier; he arrested both of them, and they have since been sentenced by Recorder HOFFMANN to 15 years each. Six others arrested by the officers of this Precinct are awaiting trial for highway robbery, and two for riot.

At the fight at Leonard-street and West Broadway, Sergt. ROE was fired at, the ball cutting off the tip of a finger.

The first intimation received by the Captain of the very serious character of the riot was when his men came on, on retreat, bringing some of the wounded with them. Six doctors were at once engaged in attending to the latter.

On the retreat of MCCREADY's section from Forty-sixth-street, men and women from adjoining houses, for want of other articles, hurled household furniture and crockery at them.

Launch of the First Navy-built Iron-Clad.

THE MIANTONOMA AFLOAT—THE BEST OF OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET.

This is the first launch of an iron-clad built in the country by the Government. At the time the iron-clad mania took possession of the country, the stocks of our Navy-yards were all occupied with wooden vessels of war. Armored ships were wanted in ninety days, as the *Merrimac* was menacing Washington. The *Monitor* was built in that time, being a contracted vessel, and of course successful. Others were immediately contracted for, and the batch of nine Monitors, of which the *Passaic* is one—the second nine which are about to be launched, and the third fifteen light draught ships, which were in course of construction—were all put upon the stocks in rapid succession. Government employes not being so hurried as those outside, have, as a matter of course, made better work of their ships than the latter. It is probably true that no vessel was ever launched from any Navy-yard in this country so perfectly finished in every way, so strong and sound, as the *Miantonomah*. Considerable interest is therefore manifested concerning her, and yesterday morning it was hoped she would first touch her native element "all right." The affair came off at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. From every flagstaff in the yard and on the shipping United States bunting was flung to the breeze in honor of the occasion. Under a cloudless sky and rather warm atmosphere about three thousand ladies and gentlemen and officers of the United States Navy assembled in the immediate vicinity of the *Miantonomah*. The celebrated band of the *North Carolina*, lying near by, discoursed sweet music. All the vessels and boats in the offing were filled with spectators. The shiphouse itself was filled with a select party, accommodations having been erected—three galleries tastefully decorated with the colors of all nations. The noble vessel as she lay upon the stocks was the object of universal admiration. She looks like an ordinary ship cut down to the deck—the logging and armor are to be placed on the outside of the plank as soon as possible. Her extreme length is 259 feet, extreme breadth 52 feet 10 inches, and depth of hold 14 feet 9 inches. Some anxiety was felt on the score that being so broad and flat-bottomed she would not make a good launch. Her tonnage is 1,800 tons. She has two decks and two revolving turrets, one fore and one aft, two guns in each. A 15-inch gun and a 200-pounder will probably be the armament of each turret. The internal diameter of the turrets is 21 feet. The accommodations for the crew take up the whole forward part of the deck. The Captain's cabin is in the extreme aft; the other officers wardrooms are also in the aft. She is a propeller, worked by four engines, which are smaller than usual for such a large vessel. The machinery is being constructed at the Novelty Iron Works. The cylinders are 32 inches in diameter; the diameter of the propeller is 11 feet 6 inches, and 24 feet pitch. Unlike the other Monitors they are on each side and not in a "well." She has four boilers. The iron armor is composed of inch plates of iron, five thickness. She is the strongest vessel of wood that could be built. Mr. B. F. DELANO is the Naval Constructor, and R. W. STEELE the Master Carpenter.

At 10 A. M. everything was in readiness. On the right-hand side were assembled naval officers, in full and undress uniforms, with their ladies—among whom we noticed Admiral PAULDING, Naval Constructor DELANO and Commodore RADFORD. Comments were made by the naval authorities present, and they all expressed the happiest anticipations of success. The Admiral's son, Mr. HIRAM PAULDING, had the honor of christening her. An "old salt," well known by the name of "Commodore," cracked the "green seal" across her bows at 10:5 o'clock, and giving three cheers for the Union, and amid the wild huzzas of the assembly, the vessel shot into the flood, splashing the water in glittering drops high into the air, and came gallantly to at the distance of 300 yards. At the same time the entire force of the *North Carolina*, marines and sailors, covering the yards and sides, then gave three cheers for the Union and the occasion, when the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner."

The *Miantonomah* has been hurried off the stocks for the purpose of enabling Mr. DELANO, the Naval Constructor here, to lay the keel of a fast wooden steamer, to be nearly 3,000 tons burden, and to steam something like 16 or 17 miles an hour. The plan of the vessel has been left entirely to the constructor, as the Navy Department is desirous of giving every facility to the builder for the completion of the vessel required.

Correspondence with Gen. Brown.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, U. S. Army:

SIR: As citizens of New-York we desire to express our grateful appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which your duties as military commander of United States troops in this City have been discharged.

Called to this important trust at a moment when the lives and property of a large community were exposed to imminent danger, and with a military force seemingly inadequate to the emergency, your prompt, energetic and determined action in cooperation with other efficient forces, civil and military, speedily quelled the riotous spirit of a lawless mob, restored order among the people and reestablished confidence in the power of the authorities to enforce the laws and protect private rights.

Sensible of the obligation due to you on the part of every well-disposed citizen, we cannot refrain from offering you the assurance of the high respect and regard with which we are your obedient servants.

(Signed,)

George Opdyke,	Shepherd Knapp,
Moses Taylor,	Leonard W. Jerome,
Jonathan Sturges,	Morris Ketchum,
M. H. Grinnell,	Wm. E. Dodge,
James Wadsworth,	F. S. Winston,
John J. Cisco,	Rogert & Kneeland,
Henry J. Raymond,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Charles H. Marshall,	Hiram Barney,
Benjn. W. Bonney,	William Cullen Bryant,
Benjn. R. Winthrop,	Richard D. Lathrop,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	Elliot C. Cowdin,
Nathaniel Hayden,	D. D. F. Grant,
William Barton,	Waldo Hutchins,
Benkard & Hutton,	William T. Coleman,
E. E. Morgan,	John Wadsworth,
George S. Robbins,	Wm. H. Lee,
Henry W. T. Mali,	Morris Franklin,
Henry M. Tauer,	Adam W. Spies,
John B. Hall,	Ethan Allen,
John Austin Stevens, Jr.,	James Punnett,
S. Draper,	Ezra Nye,
R. J. Hunter,	And others.

REPLY.

FORT HAMILTON, Aug. 6, 1863.

To Shepherd Knapp, George Opdyke, Leonard W. Jerome, Moses Taylor, Esqs., and others:

GENTLEMEN: I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for the kind and flattering letter with which you have honored me.

The only merit I can claim, in the performance of the duty which has given me the high distinction of your approbation, is that of an honest singleness of purpose in seconding the very able and energetic efforts of the President of the Metropolitan Police, Mr. ACTON, to whom, in my opinion, more than to any other one man is due the credit of the early suppression of the riot.

I never for a moment forgot that to the Police was confided the conservation of the peace of the City, and that only in conjunction with the City authorities, and on their requisition, could the United States forces be lawfully and properly employed in suppressing the riot, and in restoring that peace and good order which had been so lawlessly broken. Acting in accordance with this principle, and as aids to the gallant City Police, the officers and soldiers of my command performed the most unpleasant and arduous duty, with that prompt energy and fearless patriotism which may ever be expected from the soldiers of the Republic.

Permit me again, gentlemen, to express to you the grateful feelings with which I shall ever remember your kindness, and which subsequent events have rendered at this time peculiarly acceptable.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obliged servant,

(Signed) HARVEY BROWN.

Important Arrest by the Thirteenth Precinct Police.

One of the Men Who Attempted to Murder Superintendent Kennedy in Custody

The Prisoner Charged With Rioting, Highway Robbery, Grand Larceny, Felonious Assault and Battery, and Attempt at Murder.

The Police of the Thirteenth Precinct, under Capt. STEERS, are deserving of much credit for having effected a very important arrest. If all that has been stated under oath be true, the prisoner whom they have just taken into custody was one of the most determined and influential, and consequently one of the most dangerous leaders of the mob that for three days ravaged this City. The arrest was accomplished only after great labor and the most untiring efforts on the part of the Captain and Officers ANDERSON and BUCKBEE. The name of the accused is FRANCIS CUSICK, aged about 35 years, and residing at No. 268 Avenue B. His occupation is that of a stage-driver.

Yesterday he was taken before Justice STEERS at the Essex Market Police Court, where four complaints were made against him, in which he is charged with four kinds of felony. In the first he is accused of rioting and attempt at murder.

Wm. H. Kimball, of No. 300 Mulberry-street, testified that on the 13th of July last, at about half-past ten o'clock A. M., he was passing along Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, when he saw the prisoner at the head of a large crowd of men and boys, shouting to them in loud tones, and telling them "to stick together and they could whip any —— Policemen;" he also said, "Go in, boys, and kill them;" about this time Superintendent Kennedy drove up, whereupon the prisoner said, "Here comes the son of a ——, Jack Kennedy—let us finish him;" Cusick then went up to Kennedy and made an attack upon him, striking him several times with a large club on his breast and shoulders; these blows had the effect to bring Mr. Kennedy down on the sidewalk; some of the friends of the latter interfered at this stage of the proceedings, and with much effort rescued him from the grasp of the mob; Cusick and his followers then turned their attention to Mr. Mellen L. Murphy, whom they seized by the hair of the head, threw him down, beat him until he was insensible, and then stripped him of his coat, pants and vest, which they carried away; while Murphy lay in the street, stripped of his raiment; Cusick kicked him several times, saying, "You son of a ——, now I have you; I will finish you;" Murphy was beaten and kicked on all parts of his body, not only by the prisoner, but by several others connected with the crowd.

James Buckbee, of the Thirteenth Precinct, made the complaint against Cusick for grand larceny. This officer testifies that on the 14th of July, the second day of the riot, the accused stole two breech-loading carbines, the property of Mr. Arthur M. Eastman, valued at $30; that said property was taken from the premises known as the Steam Works Building, situated on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The carbines were afterward found in the possession of Cusick.

The third charge of felony against the prisoner was that of highway robbery. The complainant is Mr. Mellen L. Murphy. He testified that on the 13th of July he was attacked in Lexington-avenue, near the corner of Forty-sixth-street, by Cusick and others; that the prisoner was a leader among the mob, and as soon as they had got through with the assault on Superintendent Kennedy, Cusick turned toward complainant, and in a loud tone of voice exclaimed to his followers to "Come on, there is another of the sons of ——." When prisoner came up to complainant he said, "I have you now, and you will be finished." Cusick then knocked witness down and kicked him; others of the mob did the same; when witness had been beaten and kicked until he could scarcely move, the prisoner and others stripped him of his coat worth $16; one vest, $6; one pair of pants, $7; and they also stole from him a revolver valued at $21; in all $50 worth of property.

The fourth and last charge against this criminal was that of felonious assault and battery. The complaint in the case was made by Officer John R. Anderson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who testifies that on the second day of the riot Cusick made an attack upon him while he was in the discharge of his duty as a policeman; that the assault was made with a gun, with which he struck witness several times; the most of the blows aimed at him he managed to dodge, and finally Cusick became so exasperated at not being able to effect his purpose, that he broke the gun by striking it on the bannisters of some stairs. Witness had no doubt from all he saw and heard, and especially from the threats and conduct of Cusick, the leader of the rioters, that the intention was to take his life. The prisoner made frequent exclamations to the crowd, such as "Down with the Police," "Kill the d——d sons of ——," "Show them no quarter," &c.

Justice STEERS, after a pretty thorough examination of these four charges of felony against Cusick, concluded to hold him to bail in the sum of $500 in each one. A man named James Trainor, residing at No. 268 Avenue B—the same house in which the prisoner says he resides—became his bondsman, in each case.

The prisoner when asked by the magistrate what he had to say to the several charges preferred against him, replied that he was not guilty. He is a good-looking Irishman, large sized, and apparently very rugged and athletic. He was formerly connected with the Police force of this City. His friends have done everything possible to shield him from justice; and it was only a few days since that the report was industriously circulated that he had died from the effects of injuries received by the Police during the riot.

The Draft.

The ordinance which passed the Board of Councilmen on Friday evening, and was concurred in by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and which will, doubtless, be approved by the Mayor, has divested the coming draft in this City of that intense interest which has heretofore surrounded it. The ordinance is so framed as to place it upon the same legal footing as the previous ordinances to raise money for the relief of families of volunteers, and there is no doubt that the $3,000,000 will be raised without any difficulty. Indeed numerous capitalists have already signified their willingness to take stock in the loan, and there appears to be no doubt of its legality. Although the money is to be raised ostensibly for the support of the families of drafted men; yet its provisions are such that it amounts practically to a payment by the City of the $300 commutation money for every drafted man who is poor, and has a family dependent on him for support. He is allowed to take the $300 for his family and go himself, or to procure a substitute who will receive the $300, or in case he declines to do either, the $300 is paid over to the Government for his commutation. This applies to all poor men with families who may be drafted, and to all members of regular organized fire companies. The passage of this ordinance takes away from the secession demagogues the entire capital with which they have operated to work upon the passions and sympathies of the laboring men. Meantime every good citizen will rejoice that a legal and peaceable way has been devised by which the law may be enforced in this City as in other parts of the country, without working injustice or hardship to any one. All apprehensions of further disturbance in connection with the draft may be set at rest. Any future riot in that connection will be *evidently* what many believed the last riot was *actually*, the work of rebel sympathisers in our midst, and designed to assist the traitors of the South in their efforts to overthrow the Government.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. MASSACHUSETTS.

The match which was commenced at Hoboken on Thursday, between the first eleven of the New-York Club and a Massachusetts eleven, ended yesterday in the defeat of the latter by 100 runs. The New-York eleven included two professionals; and they met with a loss in the fact that CROSSLEY, their other professional and ground-keeper—who was to have played in this match—was sick, or otherwise the Massachusetts cricketers might have met with a much severer defeat.

The Massachusetts players consisted of nine of the Boston Club, who had played under the intense heat of the previous days, and Messrs. FLETCHER and ROBINSON, of the Lowell Club. They have realized the mistake they have made in overestimating their physical ability to meet with any chance of success, with a fresh lot of cricketers, so well known for many years as first-class players.

New-York went first to the bat against O'BRIEN and MARTIN's bowling; the latter carried his left hand in a sling; the effect being that although he took five wickets he was hit away considerably and gave no less than 13 wides. DRAPER's bowling also being hit freely in this innings, although he took a wicket. ROBINSON's underhand got a wicket for no runs in one over, and might have been put on earlier in the match with good effect.

ALLINE as long-stop, only allowed two byes to pass him, out of 268 balls; and ROBINSON proved himself a most effective "Point" his catch of HUDSON from a sharp cut low from the ground, being a great point in the match. The general fielding of the Bostonians was good, but it could not be expected after two days hard work and exposure to the sun, to equal the St. George's match. O'BRIEN's bowling was first-rate, but was beat by the New-Yorkers defence, and he only took one wicket; he was, however, very successful in the second innings, while MARTIN gave up altogether. HAIGH's wicket keeping was much better than for the St. George's match. Of the play of the New-Yorkers, it is only necessary to say that in SHARP's 9 and 4 were 2 3's and singles, well got; in HUDSON's 5 and 17 were 4 and 4 2's and singles, got by first-rate batting; in HIGHAM's 8 were 2 2's, and in HAMMOND's display of real good cricket were a 3 and 8 2's, which, but for MARTIN's unfortunate, but excusable miss in the first innings would have been cut short by 30 runs. BYRON's score was pluckily made, and SADLER's 28 would have been cut down to a myth, but for a bad miss of FLETCHER's at long leg soon after SADLER went in; his subsequent good play for a 4, 3 and 6 2's and singles made amends; but in his second innings he was missed by O'BRIEN from his own bowling, and again by RODDICK at mid-off, who caught him soon after, after he had got away a good one to leg for 4 and 2 2's. MARSH made a good score of 16, in which were a 3 and 4 2's; and SUYDAM a very good 9 and 6 by 2 2's, a 3 and singles. TYLER's 7 and 8 were comprised of 2 3's, 3 2's and singles, and were well played for. PARKINS, although figuring with 00 was a host at long stopping. Etceteras, 25 and 13, counted up very successfully. The second day's batting of New-York was far inferior to the first, as was the fielding of the Bostonians, their bowling on the contrary being much improved, especially DRAPER's.

The Bostonians went in against the fine bowling of BALLIERE and SADLER in both innings, and the much superior bowling of HAMMOND in the first innings, and an excellent sharp field all round, which never missed a chance of putting a man out or allowed a ball to get by which could be reached, HAMMOND, BYRON and HUDSON being very conspicuous in that respect.

FLETCHER who is considered a hard hitter, played safely for his 5 in the first innings; but went in for free hitting in the second for only 1. All the rest played cautiously, and with more practice at good bowling,—or throwing,—would no doubt be very successful. HAIGH showed himself decidedly superior, his 11 and 9 being obtained in masterly style, and his catch by HIGHAM at wicket being the slightest snick, without altering the direction of the ball, as was the case with O'BRIEN, who never heard the tick, but was given out by an appeal to the Boston Umpire, after making a splendid leg hit out of the ground for 4, and a cut for 2. ROBINSON's 19 was a scientific and dashing display of cricket, in which was a 4, 2 3's, and 2 2's; the other scorers showed some pretty play while they were in.

The usual complimentary speeches were made on both sides. Mr. FRANK CROCKETT, President of the Boston Club, presented the ball to Mr. BALLIERE, President of the New-York Club, and in alluding to the defeat by the New-Yorkers, said, "among other disadvantages of over-work and heat tending to this result, there is another point; you have brought professional players against us, which we have not, and you have their continued practice for your Club which we also have not; but we hope to be better provided in the future, and to be able to show a better display of batting in another contest." Mr. CROKETT returned the acknowledgments of the Bostonians to the cricketers of the St. George and New-York and other clubs, for the courteous attentions they had received during the week, and promised to reciprocate, whenever our clubs visited Boston. The usual three cheers and a "Roddick" were led and given by Mr. RODDICK and the Bostonians, and returned by the New-Yorkers and others on the ground, and all parted with much good feeling at the pleasant manner in which the match had been conducted. Among the visitors present were Mr. DODWORTH, of St. George, the veteran musician and Umpire.

The following is the score and analysis of the bowling:

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Sharp, l b w b Draper	9	b O'Brien	4
Hudson, c Rob'n, b Mar'n	5	b O'Brien	17
Higham, run out	1	b O'Brien	8
Hammond, b Martin	37	b O'Brien	4
Byron, c Alline, b Draper	4	b O'Brien	7
Sadler, c Blan'd, b Martin	28	c Roddick b O'Brien	11
Marsh b Martin	0	not out	16
Suy'm, c Haigh, b Martin	9	c Joslin, b O'Brien	6
Balliere, b O'Brien	1	c Roddick, b Draper	2
Tyler, b Robinson	7	run out	8
Parkins not out	0	c Martin, b Draper	0
b 2, l b 3, w 20	25	b 5; w 8	13
Total	126	Total	96

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

1st in'ngs	8	11	37	53	97	97	110	113	124	126
2d in'ngs	5	11	25	46	49	61	68	73	96	96

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	M'd'ns.	Wickets.	Wides.
O'Brien	160	43	17	1	3
Martin	92	40	9	5	13
Draper	12	18	4	2	4
Robinson	4	0	0	1	0
Second Innings.					
O'Brien	120	47	7	6	4
Martin	48	18	4	1	3
Draper	44	9	7	2	1
Robinson	28	7	2	0	0

MASSACHUSETTS—1ST INN'GS.		MASSACHUSETTS—2D INN'GS.	
Fletcher, run out	5	b Sadler	1
Shiner, b Balliere	0	b Balliere	0
Alline, b Sadler	4	b Balliere	4
Joslin, b Balliere	5	b Sadler	3
Draper, c Suy'm, b Sadler	0	l b w b Sadler	3
Blanchard, b Balliere	6	b Sadler	2
Haigh, c and b Hammond	11	c Higham, b Balliere	9
Robinson, run out	0	c Sharp, b Balliere	19
Roddick, not out	0	c Hudson, b Balliere	9
O'Brien, b Hammond	1	c Higham, b Sadler	6
Martin, b Hammond	0	not out	1
b 1; l b 2; w 7; n b 1	11	b 2; w 14	16
Total	49	Total	73

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

1st innings	1	11	14	20	25	44	44	44	49	49
2d innings	5	14	18	27	28	36	55	55	66	73

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wick'ts.	Wides.
Balliere	68	16	5	3	5
Sadler	48	19	4	2	1
Hammond	19	4	1	3	1
Second Innings.					
Balliere	105	20	12	5	1
Sadler	104	37	12	5	3

UMPIRES—Messrs. Lumb and H. Wright.
SCORERS—Dr. Collamore and Mr. Bull.

Aquatic.

ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

The yachts of the New-York Yacht Club will rendezvous at Whitestone, L. I., to-day, preparatory to their annual Summer cruise up the Sound. The fleet will include two steam propellers, and will be commanded by the Vice-Commodore, A. C. KINGSLAND, Esq., who will hoist his penant on board his fine schooner yacht *Favorita*. There will, no doubt, be some interesting scenes between the yachts; and a grand regatta at Newport, New-Bedford, or other towns on the Sound, will very likely be given before the yachts receive the Vice-Commodore's signal to part company.

Billiards.

MATCH BETWEEN CAVANAGH AND ISIDORE.

A match between the Champion and the above skillful French expert, will take place on Wednesday afternoon next, at KAVANAGH's Rooms. They are to play the three ball French game, one hundred and fifty points up, for a purse of $200. It will be remembered that in this game caroms only count, each carom adding one to the score; yet these parties are so expert at this specialty of billiards, that it is confidently expected they will complete the game within two hours from its commencement. There will, undoubtedly, be a large attendance, as the affair is creating a marked excitement in billiard circles. The playing begins at 4 P. M.

EXHIBITIONS AT STONES' ROOMS.—Messrs. PHELAN, KAVANAGH, ISIDORE, STONE and LAKE, are to take part in a billiard *soirée*, which occurs at STONES' Rooms, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, on Tuesday evening next. This affair will be conducted on the same plan as the brilliant *fêtes* which were so popular during the Spring of the present year, and will be free to the public.

THE GOLDTHWAIT AND JAMISON MATCH.—Late advices from California state that the match between these parties is to take place within sixty days from July 23. They are to play the four ball American game, caroms, fifteen hundred points up. It is yet uncertain whether the game will be played in San Francisco or Virginia City. GOLDTHWAIT had gone to the last mentioned locality to have all the details properly arranged.

THE TAX ON BILLIARD TABLES.—This is a much vexed question, with the proprietors of billiard tables at the present time. When Commissioner BOUTWELL was at the head of the Internal Revenue Department, the tax on billiard tables kept for hire, was fixed at $5 per annum. On the advent of Commissioner LEWIS, this official construed the law to mean $15 for each table. The Billiard Association of this City, after holding several meetings, requested Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN to proceed to Washington, and if possible, see Mr. LEWIS and have the matter satisfactorily arranged. Subsequently Mr. PHELAN secured this interview, and after explanation, Mr. LEWIS stated that he had concluded to let the tax remain at $5; yet in direct violation of this agreement, the Assessors signify their intention of imposing the greater amount, $15. At a meeting of the Association a few days since, it was determined to place a test case before the Courts without delay, and have the whole matter judicially investigated. In the interim, those who are forced to pay the increased tax, will do so under protest.

Sun-Stroke Cases.

The cases of sun-stroke reported at the Police headquarters, and the Coroner's office, were much less yesterday than any day within the last two weeks. The following are the only cases that occurred yesterday, none of which have as yet proved fatal:

An unknown man was found at the corner of Vesey-st. and Broadway. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

MARTIN KELLY was found suffering from the effects of the heat, in Second-avenue, near Twenty-third-street. The Police conveyed him to Bellevue.

JAMES HOGAN, a laborer, employed in a bonded warehouse, corner of Jefferson and South streets, was found in a suffering condition and conveyed to his residence, No. 169 Hester-street.

JEREMIAH W. GRISCOM was prostrated by the heat at the corner of the Bowery and Walker street. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Mr. E. BOYLAN was prostrated in Duane-street, and taken to the City Hospital.

LAW REPORTS.

Whitter, the "Tribune" Rioter, Sues out a Writ of Error.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

The People vs. James Whitter.—A writ of error was allowed by Justice PECKHAM to review the judgment of the Recorder at the next General Term of the Court, on the application of W. F. HOWE, counsel for prisoner. The alleged error is in the indictment record.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COLORED CLAIMANTS FOR DAMAGES.—The Board of Supervisors, with a promptness which does them great credit, have given notice to the attorneys for the colored sufferers by the late riot, that they were prepared to hear the statements of these claimants and examine their witnesses. To prevent waste of time for the colored people, and to avoid a crowd at the Supervisor's Office, it would be better that all colored claimants who have their witnesses ready, should go to the Merchants' Committee Depot, No. 350 Fourth-street, and give notice of that fact, in order that they may be called forward at such times as their cases can be attended to. As many of the colored people who suffered loss by the riots have not yet had their papers made out, they should bear in mind that the time within which claims for damage for losses against the City legally made is limited, and they should see to this at an early day. To have left their names upon the books of the Committee is not sufficient. They must sign the papers themselves. No charge is made by the lawyers.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—Mrs. GUERNSEY, of No. 131 West Thirty-fourth-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, against ELIZA OTIS, whom complainant alleges stole from her $150 in Treasury notes. ELIZA was in the employ of Mrs. GUERNSEY as a seamstress. It appears that the employer left the room in which ELIZA was engaged in sewing, and during her absence the money was taken, as alleged, from the pocket of a dress. The complaint further charges that no person other than the accused was in the room during the absence of Mrs. GUERNSEY therefrom. The accused was arrested by Officer MCPHERSON, of the Twentieth Precinct, and Justice KELLY committed her for examination.

MURRAY HILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—This institution for instruction of poor boys and girls is at the corner of 9th-avenue and Fiftieth-street. English instruction in every branch is given without charge, as also is food and clothing. Capt. A. HOLT (late of the volunteers) is Superintendent, and has introduced military instruction for a portion of the school; a number of the children of volunteers have become quite proficient in the drill. This institution depends upon the generosity of the public for success, and contributions in money, food or clothing will always be gratefully received.

PERSONAL.—CARPENTER, the artist, has recently removed from No. 442 Broadway to DUCHAUX's new marble building, No. 653 Broadway, a few doors above Bleecker-street. Among his late sitters are Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana; Col. J. W. SCOTT, President Cincinnati Society of New-Jersey, and Brig.-Gen. BARTLETT, of the Army of the Potomac, a brother of Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, of Brooklyn.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF NAPOLEON I.—The French war vessels in our harbor fired a salute yesterday morning in honor of the birthday of NAPOLEON I. The display of bunting on the vessels was also profuse and brilliant. It appears from the French papers that the occasion was to be celebrated in Paris with more than ordinary splendor, on account of the late French successes in Mexico.

PROVOST-MARSHAL NUGENT'S JURISDICTION ENLARGED.—In addition to the nine Congressional Districts heretofore under the jurisdiction of Provost-Marshal NUGENT, the Tenth has just been added, comprising Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties. The Assistant Provost-Marshal of the District is Capt. MOSES G. LEONARD.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF THE RIOT.—Coroner RANNEY was notified, yesterday afternoon, to hold an inquest on the body of HENRY ALBORN, of No. 497 Tenth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. The deceased died from the effects of a gun shot wound, received in Forty-second-street, during the riot.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—We are requested to state that the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, of Terre Haut, Ind., will supply the pulpit at Plymouth Church to-morrow morning and evening. The second service is held in the lecture-room, which fronts on Cranberry-street.

Frauds Upon the War Department.

A TRIAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.

It was stated a few days since that frauds had been perpetrated upon the War Department by means of forged payments, and that two men had been arrested for the commission of the same. The persons charged are LAWRENCE J. STEELE and JACOB MENKLER, the latter resident of this city. STEELE was arrested in New-York, through the efforts of Maj. ROBERT M. LEE, paymaster, but MENKLER was arrested in this city, and upon the confession of STEELE, both the defendants were sent to Fort Lafayette, immediately upon their being taken into custody, and were released recently to take their trial on the charge of forgery and fraud. MENKLER was before Judge CADWALADER yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, asking for his discharge, he averring that he had not anything to do with the forgeries and frauds which STEELE has confessed to having perpetrated.

The testimony adduced at the hearing was chiefly as to the confession of STEELE while he was in military custody, and to some statements made by MENKLER—not, however, in admission of guilt, for he denied having anything to do with the forgeries and fraud. The Court ruled this testimony out, except as to a conversation between MENKLER and MARVIN J. MERCHANT, chief clerk in the office of Maj. LEE. MENKLER said to this witness that it was hard he should be confined for an offence which he had not committed, and asked Mr. MERCHANT if the payment of the money would release him. He was told that it probably would not. Again he reiterated his innocence, upon which Mr. MERCHANT replied that it was strange, as STEELE had said he was with him at all times, and got a portion of the amounts obtained.

At the close of the testimony Mr. O'NEILL claimed the discharge of MENKLER, on the ground of the insufficiency of the testimony.

The Judge said that it was a case which the District-Attorney should have the fullest opportunity to examine into, and he should hold the accused in $3,000 to answer at the next term of the Court. The bail was entered.

Soon after the arrest of STEELE he made a full confession of his guilt, in which he says that he personated Lieut. M. J. DEFORREST, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM C. RAULSON, Maj. WHITE, Capt. A. D. S. TYLER and Lieut. ISAAC S. MASSEY. He says, that he had been in the service, and understood military matters. His first attempt at fraud was in this city, upon Maj. TAGGART, in which he succeeded. At the time he was boarding at the Continental, and sent a servant to Maj. TAGGART's office for blank pay-rolls, which he got. He then went to Surgeon SMITH's office and got a certificate of disability. The pay account was then made out, and the money, between $600 and $700, obtained. To Harrisburgh he next went and got two months' pay as Maj. WHITE, of the Eighty-first regiment New-York Volunteers, about $300. In a couple of weeks a second visit was paid to Harrisburgh and $300 more obtained. After this Baltimore was visited and from $500 to $600 obtained from Major PRICE. There he personated Major WHITE, of the Eighty-first New-York Volunteers, and Aid to Gen. ROSECRANS. From Baltimore he returned to Philadelphia, and soon went to Washington to try his fortune. There he obtained $400 as Lieut. DEFORREST, Acting Aid-de-Camp to Gen. STEELE. New-York was next visited and about $900 obtained from Major LEE, as Lieut. DEFORREST, Capt. TYLER and Lieut. MASSEY; and from Paymaster PRATT, $223 20. Through Major LEE he was then arrested, being found at TAYLOR's saloon, on Broadway. The forgery was recovered through a return of the account of the officer personated by STEELE to the Paymaster-General's office in Washington, as well as to the regiment to which he was said to belong. The arrest soon followed the detection of the fraud.

Personal.

—The friends of Vallandigham are laying down the programme for his return, in case of his election. In a speech at Toledo, last week, Mr. COX said:

"In case their State ticket was successful, Pugh would appear at the proper time and be installed as Lieutenant-Governor, when, from the State House steps, he would call three times for Vallandigham, the Governor elect, and if he did not come, he (Pugh) as acting Governor, would call out the State militia, and at the head of two hundred thousand men, march to the Canada line and escort Val. to the Capital."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Almost the only item of war news we have this morning comes from Missouri. Col. CATHERWOOD, commanding a Missouri regiment of artillery, telegraphs to headquarters at St. LOUIS, from Pineville, McDonald County, that he was attacked by the rebel Col. COFFER yesterday, and that the rebels were severely handled. COFFER'S force was completely routed, with the loss of thirty or forty killed and a number wounded. The rebels were completely scattered.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, we learn from Fortress Monroe, started on a visit to Yorktown on Friday. Possibly he will extend his visit from there up the Peninsula.

A highly intelligent gentleman, who has made his escape from his former residence near Knoxville, Tennessee, and reached New-Albany, Indiana, states that he had many opportunities to learn the plans of the rebels, and that he is convinced, from positive information, that they design invading Kentucky in large force, as soon as the corn shall have become dry enough to grind into meal, and for feeding purposes. The plan for this invasion, he is satisfied, is fully matured, and Louisville is the main point aimed at. Our informant says that the rebels are confident of their ability, when ROSECRANS shall commence his movement into Georgia, to easily occupy that portion of Kentucky west of the Kentucky River, as they are promised assistance from sympathizers, and do not doubt that it will be afforded. The disposition which Gen. BURNSIDE is now making of his forces is very likely to interfere seriously with any project of this kind

A man who represents himself as a Government teamster arrived in Covington, Ky., on Monday, and reports that on Thursday last, Aug. 6, a detachment of SCOTT'S reb l cavalry attacked and captured a train of one hundred and sixty Government wagons near London, Kentucky. No such report has reached us from other sources.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Hibernian* which passed Cape Race on Friday evening, we receive advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Greencastle on the 7th inst. The political news is reported of but little importance. The Liverpool Cotton market was flat and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols were quiet at 93@93¼ for money. The Rebel Cotton Loan had touched a point as low as 35 ₱ cent. discount.

Gen. SIBLEY'S expedition against the Indians, we learn from St. Paul, Minnesota, is now homeward-bound, after having fought three battles, in which the Indians were driven across the Missouri River, with great loss of life. The loss of white troops has been but seven.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and concurred in the adoption of the $3,000,000 conscript exemption ordinance, passed by the Board of Councilmen on Friday, and concurred also in the resolutions requesting Gov. SEYMOUR to forbid recruiting here for volunteers or substitutes for regiments in other States, and in the resolution prohibiting the extension of aid from the City Relief Fund to the families of persons enlisting in regiments out of the City. The Board adjourned to meet P. M. on Monday.

The Stock market was quite active during the day, closing with much firmness. Gold and Exchange were dull. General trade was also dull.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The negro regiments raised in the Eastern Atlantic States are, as fast as they are formed, sent down to South Carolina, to take part in operations, under Gen. GILLMORE, against the rebels of that State. Gen. GILLMORE has under him the regiments of Col. HIGGINSON and Col. MONTGOMERY, both raised in that section of country, the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, raised in Boston, —and the Third colored regiment, raised in Pennsylvania, left Philadelphia on Wednesday last for the same field. The last named regiment numbers one thousand men, and is under command of Col. C. B. TILGHMAN, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania. We understand that other colored regiments will soon be sent down to the same department.

All this is a wonderful and horrible apparition for the rebels of South Carolina. The disgust felt by a regiment of chivalry when it finds itself confronted by a regiment of "niggers" must be altogether beyond conception. It's enough to make chivalry vomit. But these darkies, it would seem, do good straight standing-up fighting, and do not quail at all at the threats or onsets of chivalry. Certainly the negroes deserve very great credit for marching so willingly to South Carolina, to take down the pride of those who have already brought down the pride and glory of their country.

COUP DE SOLEIL AND ITS CAUSES.—The immense number of deaths from sun-stroke during the last four weeks may be accounted for in part, not only by the great heat of the sun, but by the extraordinary prevalence of southeast winds. These winds come directly off the Gulf stream, heavily laden with moisture, which induces so damp and heavy a condition of the atmosphere, that it prevents or retards the natural perspiration of the body. The atmosphere being already saturated to repletion, refuses to absorb the moisture of the body, and as free perspiration is the means of evaporating the heat from the human system, and this not being active, the man dies as it were from the generation of heat in his own body.

There is another cause of the prevailing physical prostration, which is that the high hygrometric state of the atmosphere charges the proper proportion of the elements of which it is composed. The atmosphere is so heavily diluted that the quantity of oxygen is lessened; and the lungs and blood do not get their full supply of that vital food. The prostration which frequently precedes and causes sun-stroke is thus induced. This condition of the atmosphere is also highly baneful to the general health of the community, as appears from the great mortality of the present heated term.

Mixture of Races at the South.

One of the bugbear terrors with reference to society in Slave States, after Emancipation, is the fear of *Amalgamation*, and the consequent South American degradation and feebleness. Intelligent Southerners—even those holding Slaves—do not entertain such apprehensions. They, of course, admit that Slavery has brought about a hundred-fold more amalgamation thus far than liberty; but they urge that this has taken place where no suspicion or claim of equality was ever imagined, and that in the normal and natural condition of the two races—both being free—the diversities of each, as well as the pride of blood, would keep them apart. Of the truth of this last position there need be no doubt.

Some men are urging amalgamation of races, as the final solution of all our difficulties. Historically there could be no objection to this, and the *instincts* on which the opponents of mixture mainly rest, are principally an accident of caste or habit, and not a natural and universal growth. Nor is there evidence that the mingling of white and black in favorable circumstances produces a race inferior to the lower of the component parts, or one which will die out from want of vitality.

To look at the question scientifically, we must remember that the white and black are mere *varieties*—extreme varieties—of one common stock. The same laws which apply to extreme varieties in plants or animals apply to these races. *It is more natural for related varieties to unite* than for the more extreme, and the final union of the extreme is generally brought about by mixtures of the nearer and more similar grades. It is true that in the plant-world and animal, remote varieties do sometimes unite, but not generally with the same success as those which are more related. So precisely with human varieties. If the extreme negro and white are ever in the world's history to be united, it will be through the intermediate races. In Africa, the different shades of color have so commingled, that it is impossible to say where the white ends, the brown begins, or again the black begins. The negro will unite more naturally with the Turk, the Malay, the Chinese, the Indian, than with the European. Among Europeans he intermarries more naturally with the browner races—the Latin races, such as the Spaniards, Portuguese, French and Italians, than with the Germanic races, such as the Norwegians, Germans and Anglo-Saxons. This is historically evident. So it will be on this continent. The negro may intermarry with the French, or Mexicans, or Indians; but on a broad scale, he will not be apt to do so with the Anglo-Americans.

There is another curious law applying to the fauna and flora of a country, which will probably apply to human races in this country. Varieties are very often found to, as it were, *swallow up* related varieties, and leave only the extremes remaining. They consume the same nourishment, or they demand similar conditions, or they cross with one another, while finally, in the "struggle for existence," the more powerful variety drives out and swallows all the nearer breeds, and only the most diverse of the same species are found side by side.

So it will be with our American races. All the European races will be intermingled or absorbed in the Anglo-Saxon. The Indian, who is nearer the Teutonic than the negro, will be exterminated or absorbed, while the black will show in the future the same tough vitality as in the past, and for unknown centuries hence, we believe, will be found here side by side with the white Anglo-American. Such seems the true scientific philosophy of races on this continent. It may not altogether suit our philanthropic ideas on one side, or our pride of race on the other, but from all analogies, we believe, it will prove the historical fact.

It is, perhaps, an unpleasant thing, but we may as well, in looking far into the future, become accustomed to it—that is, the *inevitable Africanization* of certain portions of the Southern States. The laws of increase of population and adaptation to climate make this as certain as the changes of the seasons. There are vast provinces on the Mississippi, the Gulf, and the Atlantic seaboard, which will, a century hence, or more, be crowded with a dense Africo-American population. Whether the present war had come or not, this would have happened. The present difficulties only make it more certain. The blacks in the Southern climate, increase with a very large percentage. During the last seventy years the increase of the slaves has been over twenty-five per cent. for each decade, or more than double that of England and Wales from 1851 to '61. It is possible, indeed, that their increase under freedom would be somewhat diminished, yet it would still be large. On the other hand, the white population of the slave districts in the rebel States, has been terribly diminished, by death in battle, by sickness and emigration; and it will be more so yet probably. The malaria of certain regions will tend still farther to keep out the whites. It is true that Northerners will, without doubt, after the war, buy many plantations, but they will be merely the few capitalists or managers in a people of laborers, and the laws of climate will work against their increase. Cotton, sugar, rice and indigo, we believe, are destined to be cultivated and supplied to the world by populous communities of black freeholders in our remote Southern States, working under the white brain and aided by Northern machinery and capital. Whether we like the result or not, this seems the inevitable effect of the laws of population and of this present revolution. If we are wise in time, it may become a fortunate result. If the means of civilization be liberally supplied; if the Government become from this moment a guardian over these poor creatures in their transition from servitude to freedom—even protecting them from their own ignorance and the bad habits of Slavery; if society be as soon as possible settled in the emancipated communities and production be commenced; if intelligent and philanthropic men and women aid in building up this future society of freedmen—we may expect a peaceful and prosperous future—though gained through many difficulties—in the tropical regions of the Union.

There is no more reason why the whites should not direct, control and live by the side of these millions of industrious laborers, than why the old Magyar lord or the Russian nobleman cannot live beside their emancipated serfs, and far more reason than there is for the safety and prosperity of the English by the side of the Hindoos.

The Border States, however, have a different future. These glorious regions—the garden of the continent—containing the best climate and the most favorable conditions for the white man, are destined to be crowded with a homogeneous and vigorous Anglo-American race—the most perfect in physical type of any on this continent.

Our Iron-Clad Fleet.

The iron-clad *Miantonomah* was launched from the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. This is the first iron-clad built in this country by the Government. Our naval reporter gives some interesting facts concerning her character, size and armament. The fact is recalled that at the time the iron-clad mania took possession of the country, the stocks of our Navy-yards were all occupied with wooden vessels-of-war. Armored ships were wanted at once to confront the terrible *Merrimac*, which was menacing Washington, and the *Monitor* was built in ninety days by contract. Other vessels were immediately contracted for; and the first batch of nine Monitors, now all in service—the second nine which are about to be launched, and the third fifteen light-draught ships in course of construction—were all put upon the stocks in rapid succession.

It is probably true that no vessel was ever launched from any Navy-yard in this country so perfectly finished in every way, and so strong and sound, as the *Miantonomah*. The noble vessel, as she lay upon the stocks, was the object of universal admiration, and the operations of the launch came off handsomely and amid great applause. She looks like an ordinary ship cut down to the deck, and she herself has two decks and two revolving turrets, one fore and the other aft, with two guns in each. Her armor is composed of inch plates of iron, five thicknesses. It will be some little time yet before the *Miantonomah* is ready for service; but both this vessel and the others of her class will be completed and armed with as much speed as is consistent with the exercise of the highest skill and the best workmanship.

We are glad to see these superb vessels making their appearance. All that an impatient and uninformed public expected of the Monitors has not yet been achieved by them. In being put to such service as the battering down of forts, they are employed as Capt. ERICSSON never intended they should be. The first work of the first *Monitor* in its great fight with the *Merrimac*, was the legitimate and the intended work for this style of vessels. In this kind of duty, they have achieved three signal successes—first, in the *Merrimac* fight; secondly, in the destruction of the *Nashville*; and thirdly, in the capture of the *Fingal*, or *Atlanta*. In the assault upon the Ogechee batteries, and in the assault upon Fort Sumter—work for which they were never designed—they proved unsuccessful; but it is possible they may yet succeed even in this. At all events, for coöperating in such assaults as that which Gen. GILLMORE is now making upon the works in Charleston Harbor, they are invaluable.

The new batch of nine vessels, of which the first was launched yesterday, are believed to be improvements in many respects over the original Monitors.

SORROWS OF A COUNT.—The vulgar jealousy of the plebeian population of Boston has had a remarkable illustration during the past week, in the fact that the only gentleman in that city who sports a title of nobility—we refer to the Count JOANNES, or JONES—has been indicted by a Boston Grand Jury as a *common barrator*. A "common barrator," according to my Lord COKE, "is a common mover or stirrer up, or maintainer of suits, quarrels or parties, either in courts or in the country; in courts of record, and in the county hundred and other inferior courts in the country, in three manners:

1. In disturbance of the peace.
2. In taking or detaining of the possession of houses, lands or goods, &c., which are in question or controversy, not only by force, but also by subtlety and deceit, and for the most part in suppression of truth and right.
3. By false invention and sowing of calumny, rumors and reports, whereby discord and disquiet arise between neighbors.

"If it be asked why this busybody is called a barrator? some derive barrator from the French word *barateur*, signifying a deceiver; others from the Latin word *baratro*, signifying a vile knave or unthrift; others because they maintain pleas at Bars in Courts, or stir causes of suits." Now, we have not seen the indictment, nor read the counts against the Count JOANNES. As far back as our memory goes, we have observed that the Boston papers were occupied in great part with reports of trials of the Count, for one offence or another; but our constant occupation in watching political and military events has prevented us from giving due study to the one topic which relieved the tedium of life in Boston. The last time we remember of the Count being in Court was but a few months ago, and his object then was to prove, against certain defamers, his legal right to the title which excites Boston's envy. To this case we gave some attention, because of its intrinsic importance, and because of the long array of illustrious persons, native and foreign born, who were brought upon the stand as witnesses. The Count's case was clear, though the Yankee lawyers tried to mystify it; and his right to the title was, if we remember aright, conclusively established; but, this being the case, the mean Bostonians tried to render it ludicrous, and awarded him damages, either to the extent of one cent or six, we forget which. Having thus failed either to invalidate his claims or to render them contemptible, Boston now turns around and makes the general charge against the Count that he is a common barrator! which in French signifies a "deceiver" and in Latin a "vile knave or unthrift." Boston is evidently a mean place for noblemen to live in; and as the whole city is leagued against the Count, and, failing to establish specific charges against him, seems determined to molest and madden him by general imputations, we fear that he will have to succumb before the vulgar crowd.

Under these circumstances, we suggest that the Count be offered an asylum in the City of New-York. We suggest that a grand mass meeting be held at an early day, of all the noblemen, counts, dukes, descendants of Irish kings, and common barrators living here, and that they offer their sympathy to their fellow-aristocrat in his distress. He could certainly enjoy peace among his equals here. We have an immense herd of noblemen in New-York and find very little trouble with them, even though Boston is kept in hot water by one. We advise all the nobility to leave Boston. It is a very mean place for them.

The European Crisis and the Action of Austria.

The time approaches when it must be determined whether diplomacy or the sword is to solve the Polish problem. The defiant tone of the Russian dispatches would seem to indicate that the Czar had chosen war rather than concession. But when those dispatches were written, the impression at St. Petersburgh was that Austria could be seduced from the coalition, and that, without her, the Western Powers would not venture to have recourse to arms. The reply of Count RECHBERG to GORTSCHAKOFF'S proposition, in favor of a Conference of the Partitioning States, has, however, dissipated the illusion touching the possibility of winning over Austria. The Kaiser, so far from being flattered by the invitation, is even highly offended with ALEXANDER for presuming to institute a parallel between Galicia and the Kingdom of Poland, and will be no party to a Conference from which France and England may be excluded. Austria's prompt and peremptory rejection of the Russian Conference scheme, proves that the coalition is not altogether of so hollow a nature as the Czar imagined, and may induce him to adopt a more cautious and conciliatory tone in his future rejoinders.

But be the effect of Count RECHBERG'S note on the policy of the Russian cabinet what it may, there can be no doubt that the firm and explicit language of that missive has had a very extraordinary effect in the West. The announcement that Austria is determined to stand by her allies, has healed the Russell-Palmerston dissensions *quoad* Poland, so that England is at length prepared to support the common action of the three Powers. The announcement that Austria is determined to stand by her allies, has allayed the war panic and reimparted confidence to the money changers in London and Paris. The announcement that Austria is determined to stand by her allies, has caused a voice to issue from the Tuileries, which declares "the word of France is pledged that serious ameliorations shall take place in the condition of the Poles;" and "that, if Russia should offer another refusal to the moderate demands of the Powers, then would they be again compelled to submit the question to the decision of arms and the chances of war."

While the intentions of the Cabinet of Vienna were doubtful, the British Government would not hear of war in behalf of Poland; the money changers of the great European capitals were terror-stricken; the French Emperor would not admit that he was under any peculiar obligation to enter the arena of conflict against Russia; but since the *fiat* of Austria has gone forth, the money dealers of the Western nations have become composed, and their rulers bellicose. And why? Evidently because they now feel confident that there will be no necessity for armed intervention—evidently because they now anticipate that the Czar will not dare to defy a coalition embracing three such Powers as England, France and Austria.

It may turn out, however, that the Western money changers have been over confident and the Western Governments over sanguine. The refusal of Austria to separate from France and England, and to join in a conference of the "Partitioning Powers," is indeed, to a certain extent, a guarantee for her sincerity; but it by no means follows that she is ready to unite with her allies in a war for the liberation of Poland; and if Austria is not ready to sustain her allies with arms as well as diplomacy, it is absurd to talk of the European war-cloud being dissipated, and of the European crisis being past. Why, so far is Austria from being of one mind with the Western Powers touching the Polish question, that it is very doubtful whether they can compose a joint note in reply to GORTSCHAKOFF, to which she will subscribe. *La France* tells us that dispatches are to be drawn up, agreeing "in community of views," and in "the analogy of their expressions;" but all this "community of views" and "analogy of expressions" won't make make them a "*joint note*," and as long as the interventionists cannot agree on a *joint note*, Russia will assume that there is no real harmony between them.

Nothing save the conviction that Austria will give military support to the Western Powers, in the event of war, can, in fact, move Russia to recede from her present position, and to assent to Earl RUSSELL'S propositions. Nor can anything impress this conviction on the Czar's mind, save the appearance of Austrian armies in the field to take part in the conflict.

But, if Austria, contrary to general expectation, should hold to her original determination of not having recourse to arms, what an awkward predicament would France and England find themselves in? Both have gone too far to back out with credit, and so England, who never meant to engage in the war unless Austria aided, would find herself under the necessity of playing second fiddle once more to France, with the certainty of losing money and prestige in the fray; while NAPOLEON would be obliged to violate the neutrality of Germany and waste the soldiers and resources of France in support of a course which he had all along been assuring his subjects was European and not French. The question of peace or war is doubtless in the hands of Austria; but if Austria will not act so far in harmony with her allies as even to unite with them in a *joint note* to Russia, what reliance could they place on her should hostilities break out? And how could Russia avoid ascribing her hesitation to want of sympathy for a cause which she had been in some measure constrained to espouse? Such half-hearted advocacy, on the part of Austria, is certainly not the advocacy which will inspire the Czar with apprehension, and save Europe from a general war.

Jeff. Davis' Private Letters.

The country will be interested and amused, if not instructed, by the letters received by JEFF. DAVIS from all sections and all sorts of men during the secession Winter, and which have been recently brought to light by the progress of our armies in the Southwest. We are rather surprised not to find in any of those which came from the North the injunction, "Destroy my communications, as I shall yours," with which WEBSTER, the Treasury-note swindler, closes his circular to his victims. Certainly, if any of the writers had thought that his letter would ever be shown up in this way, he would have been most earnest to have it destroyed; or, rather, if he had a grain of common sense, he would never have written at all, "for there is nothing concealed that shall not be made known." We hardly know which characteristics are more remarkably displayed in these documents, the ignorance and subserviency of those who wrote to DAVIS from the North, or the arrogance and deadly earnestness of his Southern friends.

A Professor in a New-York College writes in December, 1860, to propose a new scheme which he thinks would secure "everything which the Southern States desire." He says: "Let the Territories remain free from Slavery while Territories. When the Territories become States, let them then or at any future time have the privilege of introducing Slavery at their own election." This scheme, which differs but slightly from our old acquaintance Squatter Sovereignty, in that it assured the freedom of the Territories until they became States, the Professor says "may have already been presented," but he had not seen it, and he therefore takes the liberty of suggesting it, prefacing his communication by the statement—"My sympathies are entirely with the South." He should have known that the result of the experiment in Kansas had convinced the South that even if Freedom was not assured to the Territories, but Slavery was allowed an equal chance there, there was no hope of success, and that the Southern mind was made up to demand that Freedom should not even be put on an equal footing with Slavery. For a Professor, he does not seem to have been well posted. Doubtless he was better informed than that other Southern sympathizer who wrote to DAVIS from Ann Arbor, saying:

"I have insisted that Massachusetts refused to come into the Union unless allowed to import slaves for twenty years, and that the time expired in 1863. If this is a fact you will confer a favor by informing me of it, and where and what work it may be found."

But the spelling shows that this man's opportunities had not been so good as the Professor's.

Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS, of Indiana, expresses his opinion that "the seat of Government, the Government itself, and the army and navy ought to remain with the South;" and "a Provisional Government at Washington to receive the power of the out-going Government," and that "if the Slave States would unite and form a Convention they might have the power to coerce the North into terms to amend the Constitution so as to protect Slavery more efficiently.

We do not doubt that although REYNOLDS believed in coercing the North and amending the Constitution so as to protect Slavery, he was loud in declaring against coercion of the South. Really, it is not so much to be wondered at that the South thought they would receive help from the North, if public men among us could sink so low as to write in this way to conspirators on the eve of the explosion of their conspiracy.

On the other hand, there was no lack of encouragement from the South to strengthen DAVIS in his purposes. A letter from JOHN D. MCPHERSON, in November, 1860, urges him not to resign his seat in the Senate, because by holding on he was "master of the situation," while, if he resigned, some one else might by intrigue get into his place. "Guarantys, additional guarantys," he says, "is what the South wants, and what she can obtain, if the people are in earnest." And the guarantys which he modestly proposes are "(1) A veto by the South upon every act of Congress; (2) a right to exclude any candidate from the Presidency." Mr. MCPHERSON, no doubt, was strenuous for liberty, and an ardent admirer of a Republican form of Government, but this proposal of his shows that he had not the first idea of or love for true republicanism.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, rejoices over the victory at the recent election of "the friends of Southern independence, of firm, and *bona fide* resistance," and congratulates his leader in the conspiracy that now "any concession by the North will fail to restore that sacred attachment to the Union which was once so deeply radicated in the hearts of our people." We cannot but hope that GRANT'S guns and the victories which our gallant soldiers have won upon Mississippi soil, and even the ruins of her Capital, may be the means of renewing at least for the children of these people what concession would have been unable to restore to them.

We can hardly help envying sometimes the future historian of these dark and disturbed days—not that his toil will be a light one, for it will be a herculean task to overhaul the immense mass of information which has been and is yet to be gathered. But he will have opportunities for judging more fairly than we can, for getting behind the scenes, for knowing what were the secret springs and the underground courses of action, many of which are as yet for us but matters of conjecture. Such correspondence as this will then be invaluable, outweighing columns of partisan speeches and public writings. We are glad that these letters have been saved from perishing.

Maj.-Gen. Butterfield.

In a recent editorial article we may, unintentionally, have deprived Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD of the credit due him as Chief of Staff to Gen. MEADE. Gen. WARREN entered upon the duties after Gen. BUTTERFIELD was wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh. Gen. BUTTERFIELD did not leave the Army of the Potomac when Gen. HOOKER was relieved from command, but remained with Gen. MEADE. Gen. MEADE acknowledges his services very handsomely, and by permission we make the following extract from a private letter of Gen. MEADE to Gen. BUTTERFIELD, written after the latter was wounded, and at home subsequent to the battle.

"I hasten to explain to you the reasons for my so doing, and at the same time to express my grateful sense of the value of the services you rendered me during the time intervening between my assuming command and your being wounded. I shall never cease to remember and to bear testimony to the efficient assistance you so heartily rendered me, and without which I hardly know how I should have gotten through with the new and arduous duties imposed upon me."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

THE DRAFT—EXEMPTIONS.

During the past week the Board of Enrollment have had before them 476 cases, and of this number 296 have been exempted; 161 offered substitutes, which were accepted; of the original drafted men 1 were accepted, and 6 paid the $300 commutation. Thus out of 476 drafted men 180 soldiers have been obtained.

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburgh organized to-day. It is composed of Brig.-Gens. BARRY, ABERCROMBIE and DE RUSSY. Capt. R. N. SCOTT is Judge-Advocate.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Second Lieut. VALENTINE HITCHCOCK, Co. G, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for cowardice in the presence of the enemy, has been cashiered and his name, crime and place of abode have been ordered to be published in the newspapers in and about the camp, and in the particular State from whence he came.

Second Lieut. JAS. H. VAN NOSTRAND, Co. K, First Long Island Volunteers, for drunkenness on duty, has been cashiered, and for the same offence, Second Lieut. W. H. TANNER, Co. B, Sixty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, has received the same punishment.

Second Lieut. E. B. GREGORY, Co. I, Sixty-fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders and disrespect toward his superior officers, has been dismissed the United States service.

THOS. JEWETT, Co. D, Fifth Maine Volunteers, for desertion, has been sentenced to be shot to death. Gen. MEADE has approved the sentence and ordered that it shall be carried into effect in presence of the division, on Friday, the 14th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

ARRESTS.

The following-named persons, arrested by Capt. EDWARDS, Provost-Marshal of Gen. KING'S division, at Centreville, and sent to this city from Alexandria by Lieut. WINSHIP, were committed to the Old Capitol to-day by order of Provost-Marshal TODD: ELISHA CORNELL, of MOSEBY'S battalion; JOHN ROBERTSON, charged with giving information to the enemy; JOHN CLARK and WM. L. LEE, charged with disloyalty, and REDMOND DEVANS, guide for MOSEBY'S cavalry.

THE INVALID CORPS.

A Board composed of Maj. BELL and Assistant Surgeon L. TAYLOR has been ordered to assemble at Philadelphia to examine applicants for admission into the Invalid corps.

THE BLUE BOOK.

The Superintendent of Public Printing, Mr. DEFREES, is engaged in compiling the official register—more commonly known as the Blue Book—for 1862.

A NEW DEPOT FOR PRISONERS.

Accommodations for 10,000 prisoners have been erected at Point Lookout, on the Chesapeake Bay. One thousand rebels were sent there yesterday.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. A. S. HASKELL, Hillsboro, Illinois; Dr. JULIAN BATES, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. SAMUEL LOVETT, Attleboro, Pa.; Dr. W. H. WATSON, Bedford, Pa.; Dr. J. M. DILL, Cooperstown, Pa.; Dr. C. BYLES, Delaware Grove, Pa.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 276.—To secure and preserve discipline, provide against disaster from the elements or attack by the enemy, the senior officer in the military service of the United States, present with troops upon any transport, will assume command, unless he finds, on going on board, a commander already designated by proper authority.

All troops on board the transport will, at the earliest moment after embarking, be inspected and organized into detachments or companies. The senior officer will assign officers to each detachment or company, and take all measures necessary to put his command into the best state of efficiency to meet any emergency.

This order applies to all troops on board of transports, whether on duty or furlough, or in separate detachments; and the senior officer on board will be held responsible for any failure in the performance of the duties above imposed upon him, and for the enforcement in his command of strict observance of the Article 37, Revised Army Regulations, for the government of troops on transports.

He will require, when arriving in sight of port, a report of the voyage from the senior officer or acting officer of each staff department on board, and will transmit it with his own report, through the proper channel, to the Adjutant-General of the army.

These reports should give any facts of interest touching the accommodation and health of the troops, the manner in which the officers and crew of the transport have performed their duties, and the length of the voyage; and any observations which may enable the War Department to detect and correct abuses and punish neglect.

This order will be placed in a conspicuous position in every chartered or purchased transport.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

TRANSPORTATION FOR PAYMASTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 278.—Paragraph 1,106, Regulations for the Army, is modified so as to allow the General commanding an army, or the Commander of a military Department, to authorize the officers of the Quartermaster's department under his control, to furnish transportation, in light or spring wagons, for Paymasters, their clerks and funds, over routes

where railways, steamboats and stage lines are not available, when such Paymasters are ordered on such journeys for the payment of troops, and are not serving immediately with forces operating in the field. Such means of transportation will be in full for the Paymaster, his clerks, personal baggage, public funds, and official books and papers. No more than one light or spring wagon will be furnished to any one Paymaster for the above purposes for any one journey; but the Commander authorizing this transportation may direct that more than one Paymaster be transported in the same manner.

The means of transportation thus provided will remain in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, and will be turned over to that department when the special journey for which it was furnished has been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

RESCINDED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 260.—The following regulation, promulgated in paragraph II., General Orders, No. 206, from the War Department, is rescinded;

"II. Hereafter no officer or agent under the control of the War Department, disbursing public money, will pay any claim or account presented through agents or collectors, except on regular power of attorney, executed *after* the account or claim is due and payable, and unless such agent or collector is considered by the disbursing officer amply able to reimburse the United States, or the disbursing officer, in case such claim or account shall, subsequent to payment, prove to be unjust or fraudulent; and when an account is presented in person by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government against fraud."

By order of the Secretary of War;

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR FROM THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1863.

The following arrangement of pay districts, as at present divided, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Pay District of New-England and New-York—Consisting of the six New-England States and the State of New-York; in charge of Major THOMAS J. LESLIE, Paymaster, U. S. A., at New-York City.

Pay District of Pennsylvania—Consisting of the States of New-Jersey and Delaware, that portion of the State of Pennsylvania included in the Military Department of the Susquehanna, all that portion of Maryland east of Chesapeake Bay and north of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far as Harper's Ferry, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, in the State of Virginia; in charge of Major B. W. BRICE, Paymaster U. S. A., at Baltimore, Md.

Pay District of Washington—Consisting of that portion of the State of Maryland south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad not included in the Pay District of Pennsylvania; the District of Columbia, and that portion of the State of Virginia east of the Allegany Mountains—in charge of Maj. E. E. PAULDING, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Washington, D. C. (The Army of the Potomac will be considered as belonging to this District, even if temporarily beyond its limits.)

Pay District of North Carolina—Consisting of the Military Department of North Carolina; in charge of Maj. W. C. H. SHERMAN, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Newbern, N. C.

Pay District of the South—Consisting of the Military Department of the South, and including Key West and the Tortugas; in charge of Major DWIGHT BANNISTER, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Pay District of the Gulf—Consisting of the Military Department of the Gulf; in charge of Major H. O. BRIGHAM, Additional Paymaster, U. S. A., at New-Orleans, La.

Pay District of Western Virginia—Consisting of that portion of the State of Virginia west of the Allegany Mountains, the State of Western Virginia, that portion of the State of Pennsylvania included in the Military Department of the Monongahela, and that portion of the State of Maryland west of Harper's Ferry; in charge of Lieut.-Col. HIRAM LEONARD, Deputy Paymaster-General U. S. A., at Wheeling, Virginia.

Pay District of Indiana and Illinois—Consisting of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin; in charge of Major DANIEL MCCLURE, Paymaster U. S. A., at Indianapolis, Ind.

Pay District of Kentucky—Consisting of all that portion of the State of Kentucky east of the Tennessee River; in charge of Major WILL. CUMBACK, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pay District of the Cumberland—Consisting of that portion of Tennessee east of the Tennessee River, and of Northern Alabama and Georgia; in charge of Major WILLIAM ALLEN, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at Louisville, Ky.

Pay District of the Mississippi—Consisting of the portions of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and the State of Mississippi—in charge of Maj. GEORGE L. FEBIGER, Paymaster U. S. A., at St. Louis, Mo. (The army of Gen. GRANT will be considered as belonging to this District, even if temporarily serving beyond its limits.)

Pay District of Missouri—Consisting of the States of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas; in charge of Maj. NATHAN W. BROWN, Paymaster U. S. A., at St. Louis, Mo.

Pay District of the Northwest—Consisting of the State of Minnesota and Decotah Territory; in charge of Maj. JAMES H. PHINNEY, Additional Paymaster U. S. A., at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Pay District of Kansas—Consisting of the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory, and Territories of Nebraska and Colorado; in charge of Major F. E. HUNT, Paymaster U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Pay District of New-Mexico—Consisting of the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona; in charge of Major JOHN A. WHITALL, Paymaster U. S. A., at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

Pay District of the Pacific—Consisting of the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Nevada, Washington, Utah and Idaho; in charge of Lieut.-Col. GEORGE H. RINGGOLD, Deputy Paymaster-General U. S. A., at San Francisco, Cal.

The officers in charge of these various Pay Districts will superintend the payments required of the Pay Department within their respective districts. Muster rolls of troops in the field and at posts where there are no Paymasters stationed, should be forwarded to the Chief Paymaster of the District, who will place them in the hands of one of his subordinates for payment.

All questions and inquiries relating to the pay of officers and men, should be addressed to the Chief Paymaster of the District in which such officers or men are serving, who will take the necessary action on same; or, if it appears to be required, refer the case to the Paymaster-General.

T. P. ANDREWS, Paymaster-General U. S. A.

Items from Washington.

THE ANGLO-REBEL IRON-CLAD.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 13.

Circumstances have come to light which go to show that the rebels intended having the iron-clad Monitor, lately launched in England, ready to participate in the attack upon Charleston, or rather take part in its defence, but it is doubtful whether she can be got ready until after the fate of that city shall have been decided. They had contended that after our repulse in the Spring we would not resume the assault before September or October, by which time they would be ready with a ram that would leave little fear for the safety of the forts and city, but the renewed attack has been so hurried up by GILLMORE and DAHLGREN that they (the rebels) have been thrown quite out of their reckoning, and they will probably have to look to another field wherein to display the alleged superior qualities of their British ram.

Of the ultimate departure of this iron-clad from England, there can be no doubt. She will not carry her guns with her, but they will be placed on board either while at sea, or else in the harbor of some British or French island. Whether she partakes or not, therefore, in the defence of Charleston, we shall have to keep an eye to her coming, as otherwise, in an unexpected hour, she may commit a havoc among our vessels on the Southern blockade, compared with which the *Merrimac* will appear to have been mere child's play.

We have conflicting rumors with reference to Fort Sumter; one of these is to the effect that the garrison is being withdrawn from its position in anticipation of its fall, while another [illegible] the reverse, and asserts that important additions have been made to its defences, including a supply of heavy guns, and that it will be defended so long as the defence can be conducted with safety. When this is not the case it will be blown up, and the ruins be left a legacy to our forces.

Positive advices have been received to the effect that rebel reinforcements by the thousands have been sent to Charleston, to defend the city in the event of the forts being taken. It would appear from this that the rebels rely upon the batteries around the city to protect it from destruction by shelling, or being entered by a land force from the rear. Both sides are hopeful of success, but the chances are regarded as decidedly in favor of our own forces. We expect to hear by Tuesday next, perhaps earlier, that we have either been whipped or victorious.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 14.

Private H. METZ, Company C, Third Pennsylvania artillery, died at the Post Hospital here Aug. 10. GEORGE MOORE, of the same regiment, died of sun-stroke Aug. 11.

Maj.-Gen. FOSTER and Staff left for Yorktown at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The steamer *Croton*, Capt. DUMONT, sailed for Hilton Head this afternoon.

Movements of Maj.-Gen. Sickles.

A SERENADE AND A SPEECH.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Maj.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES was serenaded last night, at the American Hotel, by Hall's Brass Band, he having so far recovered as to be able to listen to the music. A large crowd soon assembled, and, in response to calls, Gen. SICKLES appeared and made a few remarks. He stated that the only way to bring about a peace was to prosecute the war with vigor and send forward reinforcements, and support the Government.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The ship *Electric Spark*, Capt. CANDAGE, from London, arrived to-day. She makes the following report:

"On July 25, fell in with the North-American built bark *Hiawatha*, deal loaded. She was totally dismasted, and had the appearance of being stripped of all her valuables. She floated light on the water, with no appearance of damage to the hull further than the after-house being badly stove. Aug. 6, in lat. 43° N., lon. 68° W., fell in with the new St. John built ship *Gloucestershire*, deal loaded, from St. John, bound to London. She was water-logged, having been ashore on the Seal Islands three days before. Took off twelve of the crew, who refused to proceed in the ship. Capt. TOMLINSON, his officers, and four men, stopped by the ship, with the intention of proceeding on the voyage."

The Disaster to the Steamer Ploughboy.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Saturday, Aug. 15.

News of the missing steamer *Ploughboy* has been received. She broke her machinery near the Bruce Mines. The passengers are safe. A boat which was sent for assistance swamped, and four of the crew and the purser were drowned. The steamer has a party of tourists on board. They have plenty of provisions.

A Demonstration Against the Copperheads.

EXCITEMENT IN FULTON COUNTY, ILL.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The *Tribune* has the following special dispatch:

"PEORIA, Ill., Friday, Aug. 14.

Last night Provost-Marshal WESTLAKE, of the Ninth District, with a detachment of cavalry, made a descent on a nest of some 200 Copperheads and deserters, in Isabel Township, Fulton County, capturing ten or a dozen, and, as report says, killing several.

Great excitement in that section, in consequence of the affair, and it is reported that the Copperheads are running to arms to drive the cavalry out of the county.

Homeward Bound Regiments.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The Twenty-eighth Maine regiment left Indianapolis last night, and the Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiment this morning, for the East *via* Buffalo.

Robbery of a Mail Coach by Guerrillas.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The mail coach and passengers were robbed this morning by guerrillas, near the Big Blue, between here and Independence.

Reconstruction.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I venture to thank you for an article in your paper of yesterday, on the subject of "Reconstruction." You have, according to my poor opinion, placed this important point fairly and carefully accurate before the world. This is a point so vitally important to the future of our country that it cannot be too often referred to in the columns of so important a paper as the TIMES.

The plan indicated in your article is the same, as you know, that the Government has already announced to the world in the answer given to the French Emperor. Mr. SEWARD says that the Southern people are in rebellion, but the Southern States are still in the Union. We have guaranteed a Republican form of Government in all the States, and the President has sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed in the several States. Therefore it is the duty of the Government, as fast as our armies occupy Congressional Districts, to authorize and protect loyal voters to elect members of Congress. Mr. SEWARD says that the seats of the Southern members of Congress are vacant, and until they are filled we shall have no persons with whom we can treat for any purpose connected with the rebellion. He says that the States can be represented in the Senate, and the people in the House, and until these vacant seats are filled in constitutional manner, that we can hold no intercourse with them, except through our military men.

The plan put forth by you in the TIMES, and by Secretary SEWARD on behalf of the Government, should be taken and treated as the *settled policy* of the Government. So far we have acted up to this rule, and have received members from the States who professed to secede—Louisiana, Virginia and North Carolina. By pressing our armies into the rebellious sections, and garrisoning the principal points, we shall gradually overrun and occupy the whole of the Southern States. The *strong arm* of military power must *hold down all rebels*, and protect all loyal men in their just constitutional rights, and thus our Government will discharge a legitimate duty. No doubt this will require three or four hundred thousand troops for many years. After *all the States* shall be again represented in Congress, as suggested by your article and the statements made to the French Emperor by the Secretary of State, we can enter upon the consideration of all constitutional measures relating to a modification or reconstruction of our political condition, and not before.

This plan is strictly constitutional and consistent. All the States are in the Union—all acts of secession are nullities, or this war is inconsistent with our Declaration of Independence.

You are consistent in your plan, and by persevering in this course we can come to a quiet and strictly American mode of settling all our difficulties by a *full Congress* of loyal men constitutionally elected, as fast as our armies occupy and hold Congressional Districts.

When the armies occupy the whole revolted country, and loyal men are sent to Congress, it is very probable that such conciliatory measures will be adopted as to secure a majority of the people in the several States to the loyal and Union cause, and thus gradually enable the Government to withdraw its troops from all but the Federal forts and property inside of the Southern States.

This plan is the only safe one to bring back any considerable number of the people of the South.

S. M. S.

The Past and the Present.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the year 1813, O. H. PERRY, a brave, loyal sailor, fought and won the battle on Lake Erie; his flagship was the *Lawrence*; the ship of the second in command was the *Niagara*, JOHN D. ELLIOTT, Captain.

The *Lawrence* went into action with a flag bearing LAWRENCE's motto, "Don't give up the ship," and after receiving almost the entire fire of the enemy for three hours, so that only eighteen were left unwounded, Commodore PERRY determined to shift his flag to the *Niagara* and bring her into action, which he did, and won the fight.

The causes which kept Capt. ELLIOTT out of the action have had different interpretations. I never believed him disloyal, but thought he was actuated by a jealousy of Commodore PERRY, and did not support him as he should. A boy then, this opinion so influenced me that although circumstances almost obliged me to know Capt E., I never would know him. Time has pronounced his verdict.

Turn me now to the present, to use a sailor's figure—the American fleet is drawn up in order of battle, A. LINCOLN our Admiral, his flagship the *Washington*, the Stars and Stripes his signal of battle; the largest and most splendid ship of the fleet, the *New York*, commanded by H. SEYMOUR, with the flag of the State of New-York flying, one suspected of sympathies with the enemy, his eye on the White House, instead of following the Admiral into battle; the ship, with her maintopsail to the mast, drifting to leeward, part of the crew mutinous and drunk, and SEYMOUR sending his officers to the Admiral to say that unless he concedes to the enemy the cook will put salt water in the tea or set fire to the ship. Now, what is to be done? Let LINCOLN take the command, beat to quarters, run up the Union-jack at the fore, "Don't give up the Ship" at the main, the Stars and Stripes at the mizzen; the crew, with slight exceptions, are loyal and true, and in the language of a gallant sailor, "Are as ready to fire at the flag of New-York, in defence of the Union, as he was to do so on the rattlesnake of South Carolina."

I was born under the flag of the Union. I know no other. It has protected me in foreign lands. I am not to be coaxed, tricked or forced from the support of it, and mean to die under it.

G. W. B.

"No Bounty, No Volunteers, but a Draft."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Facts for the consideration of the Common Council and Commonalty of the City of New York: Hundreds of fighting men leave New-York City daily for Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-Jersey, and obtain the cash bounties offered in those localities. They have a right, as citizens of our State, to change their citizenship in one night. Volunteers cannot be obtained in New-York City without a bounty. Many localities have assumed the responsibility of raising money for bounties. The Government gives credit to each locality for the number of volunteers, as against the draft.

The Diplomatic Imbroglio in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. CHRISTIE, the late English Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Court, who quarreled with the Internuncio of the Pope, the Russian, Prussian, Austrian, Portuguese, Spanish, Belgian and Montevidean Ministers before Gen. WEBB came here, and subsequently with him, when he found himself more roughly used than he anticipated, is no longer here. He ordered home his First and Third Secretaries of Legation, Messrs. ELIOT and NORTH, because they would not quarrel with Gen. WEBB and break off all intercourse with his family. His First Secretary, Mr. ELIOT, obeyed, and repaired to London. Mr. NORTH remained, and appealed to the Foreign Office; and, behold, Earl RUSSELL ordered Mr. ELIOT back to Brazil, to relieve his persecutor, and take his place as Minister, and ordered NORTH to report to ELIOT for duty.

Never was disgrace so complete. I hear, in the hope of covering his discomfiture, and to *compel* the British Government to stand by him, CHRISTIE exercised a "discretion" with which he had been invested, and made reprisals on Brazilian commerce. This, as he anticipated, forced the Government to come to his support, and an attempt at whitewashing was made in the Commons, followed by "a statement" from CHRISTIE to the British public, assuring them that he is innocent of falsehood, and while making the "statement" writes as follows:

"I have thus maintained silence during four months in Rio Janeiro, supported, however, by the sympathy and good opinion of all respectable men there of all nations, *including Gen. Webb's countrymen.*"

The Brazilian Press pronounce this *false*. The English residents here do the same, and have so informed Mr. J. BRAMLEY MOORE, M. P., and I inclose the copy of a letter from our countrymen to our Consul, and the Consul's letter to Gen. WEBB. I do verily believe I am correct in saying Mr. CHRISTIE had not the *sympathy* of one solitary person in Brazil of any nationality whatever, and I speak of all, from the Emperor down.

M.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gen. James Watson Webb, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Brazil:

SIR: The inclosed communication, which will explain itself, has been addressed to me by a number of our countrymen in Rio de Janeiro, with the request that I would forward it to you.

I was not in Rio de Janeiro at the time of your difficulty with Mr. CHRISTIE, but I arrived about the first of March, when the subject was still fresh in the minds of Americans. Naturally it often became the topic of conversation among them in my hearing, and Mr. CHRISTIE is certainly in error, when he states that he had the sympathy of Gen. WEBB's countrymen. I often heard Americans speak of you in the most complimentary manner, commending the spirit, vigor and earnestness which you had exhibited, not only in the affair with Mr. CHRISTIE, but in your course generally. So much was I impressed with the favorable opinion which you had secured from your countrymen, that without your knowledge, and when I had never seen you but once, I wrote somewhat at length upon the subject to a gentleman occupying a high official position at Washington. I could not forbear to express to him the gratification which I felt, when I found with what courage and decision you had maintained the honor of our flag in this distant land, at a time too when courage and decision were never more needed. Not that your course here had been other than what I had expected of you. I had known something of your high position at home—of your many years of efficient service in the cause of great principles and important public interests there. I had known something of your family, whose members, for more than two hundred years, had been always upright and patriotic and often distinguished members of the Commonwealth. All this I have known; and I did not expect to see the flag, when upheld by your hand, trailing in the dust. But it was gratifying to me to learn, on arriving in Brazil, not only that your course had been worthy of your high antecedents, but that it was appreciated and applauded by your countrymen.

I conclude by saying, that I have heard no American, since my arrival in Rio Janeiro, express any sympathy for Mr. CHRISTIE in his controversy with you, nor do I believe that any American has felt or expressed any such sympathy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES MONROE, U. S. Consul.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16, 1863.

Hon. James Monroe, Consul of the United States.

SIR: The attention of the undersigned citizens of the United States, resident in Rio Janeiro, has been called to a communication addressed to the London *Times* of May 8, by Mr. CHRISTIE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, in relation to certain difficulties between himself and the American Minister, Gen. WEBB, which excited no little attention here for some months previous to your arrival.

Mr. CHRISTIE says: "I have thus maintained silence during four months in Rio Janeiro—supported, however, by the sympathy and good opinion of all respectable men there of all nations, including Gen. WEBB's countrymen."

We feel compelled—both in justice to Gen. WEBB, our Minister, and in vindication of the truth—most emphatically to deny the correctness of the statement that Mr. CHRISTIE had our sympathy in the controversy to which reference has been made. We have never heard any American express such sympathy for Mr. CHRISTIE, nor do we believe that it has existed among Americans. We would not attempt to say what were the views "of all respectable men of all nations" concerning this affair, but content ourselves with repudiating so much of the foregoing statement as relates to "Gen. WEBB's countrymen."

Thomas Rainer, George N. Davis, Edward Tales, Barrett A. Osborne, Chas. T. Durrival, George P. Carr, Henry M. Spyer, Dr. Otto W. E. Van Tuyle, Charles P. Rogers, Benjamin Ferguson, Henry Lewis, Horace T. Fogg, W. F. Jones, T. O. Smith, C. J. Harrah, Henry E. Milford, Wm. Van Vleck Ledgerwood, Edward H. Willis, E. W. Smith, Samuel C. Talbot, Andrew J. Ingils, C. I. Hurray, W. L. B. Van Orden, Jr., Franklin Palmer, J. W. Graham, Dr. José O. de Cinilho, citizen of United States; W. Minor Roberts, James M. Smith.

Taxation in 1863.

The following statement of the rate of taxation for the present year is furnished by the Comptroller;

I. VALUATIONS OF PROPERTY.

According to the annual return of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, presented to the Board of Supervisors on the 6th of July ultimo, the valuation of property as assessed for taxes, is as follows:

Real estate		$102,187,282 00
Personal estate, viz:		
Belonging to residents	$179,277,[illegible] 00	
Belonging to non-residents	12,689,8[illegible] 00	—1[illegible]1,967,161 00
Total		$[illegible]4,154,[illegible]3 00

II. AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAX.

From the communication of Comptroller BRENNAN to the Board of Supervisors of the first of June last (Doc. No. 7 of the Supervisors,) we learn that the amount required to be raised by tax this year is as follows, viz:

1. For the use of the State of New-York, including 2 mills on the dollar for the United States		$3,610,715 45
2. For county expenses, including the support of the Metropolitan Police		2,735,678 71
3. For the use of the Corporation of the City		5,917,936 32
4. To supply deficiencies caused by non-payment of tax of 1862, under decision of Supreme Court of U. S.	$186,197 56	
Caused by erroneous assessments in 1863, and insolvencies	33[illegible],929 91	524,127 47
Total		$11,[illegible] 95

Assuming that the Board of Supervisors shall confirm the assessments as returned by the Tax Commissioners, the rate of tax required to produce the amount needed to be raised as above stated, is about 1.98 40-100 on the dollar of valuations, or a small fraction less than 2 per cent.

REGIMENT FOR STATE SERVICE.—A number of citizens of the Nineteenth Ward are taking steps to form a militia regiment, only responsible to the State authorities. Ex-Alderman MCSPEDON presided at the meeting called to forward the movement.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to enable Gov. SEYMOUR to fill the quota of troops asked for by the Governor, with as little delay as possible, so as to enable him to powerfully resist the rights of our people against invasion or Federal usurpation. The Conscription Act was bitterly denounced, and the "Federal usurpation" made the subject of several speeches. The meeting was peaceable, and, so far as "usurpation" was concerned, every one seemed to enjoy the discussion of it as a good joke.

FIRE IN BOND-STREET.—At about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning the dental establishment of Dr. JOHN ALLEN, on the second floor of No. 59 Bond-street, wherein artificial teeth were manufactured, was destroyed by flames communicated through a smoke pipe from the furnace in which the Doctor baked artificial teeth. The Doctor's loss on stock &c., as estimated by Fire Marshal BAKER, is about $1,500. On the first floor the damage to Dr. FULLGRAFF's furniture is about $50. The building, which is owned by Mr. W. H. ALBRO, has been rendered nearly worthless. The loss thereon is estimated at little less than $1,000. Mr. ALBRO is insured in the Broadway Insurance Company's office. Drs. FULLGRAFF and ALLEN have no insurance.

Obsequies of Thomas Addis Emmet.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of THOMAS ADDIS EMMET took place at Astoria, L. I., where for many years he had resided, and to every citizen of which place he was a personal friend. The large number from that neighborhood and from this City, who came to pay the last tribute to his memory, evinced the general esteem in which he was held.

The funeral procession left the late residence of the deceased, corner of Remsen and Franklin streets, and proceeded to St. George's Episcopal Church, where he had worshipped during his residence in Astoria. The rector of the church, Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., being absent from home, Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., rector of St. Thomas' Church, in this City, headed the solemn train. The family of the deceased, an aged widow and an only son, were among those who followed the honored dead.

On reaching the church, the solemn services of the Episcopal Church were had, and Rev. Dr. MORGAN preached an eloquent and effective sermon on the text from, "There shall be no more Death."

At the conclusion of the services, the more immediate friends of deceased accompanied the remains to the cemetery here selected for their reposal.

Obituary.

A letter to the New-Orleans *Picayune* dated Johnson's Island, July 25, announces the death at that place of Capt. E. W. FULLER, formerly Commandant of the Confederate gunboat *Cotten*, and afterwards of the *Queen of the West*. He was wounded and made prisoner at the time of the destruction of the latter vessel by the Federal gunboats on Grand Lake, some time in April last. He was removed from New-Orleans, in company with other prisoners, on the 2d of June, to Fort Delaware, thence to Johnson's Island on the 18th inst., when he died. His remains have been placed in a metallic burial case and interred in the cemetery on the Island, whence he can be removed at any time his friends may wish to do so. It was previously reported that Capt. FULLER had made his escape with a number of prisoners, who seized the *Maple Leaf* and landed from her below Fortress Monroe some weeks since.

From Jamaica.

We have received files of Jamaica papers to Aug. 5, and make the following extracts:

A REBEL PRIVATEER.

From the Falmouth Post, July 31.

We are informed by one of the pilots of this port that a steamer with condensing power, passed yesterday, steering in a westerly direction. She was brig-rigged, and when she got off Dun's Hole, a Montego Bay pilot, named JOHN CHAMBERS, went out, and found her to be a Confederate vessel, supposed to be the *Florida*, in chase of a brigantine that was a head, and said to be an American, steering about southwest. As night approached, the pilot returned to the shore, and the steamer was then gaining on the brigantine, which was not at a greater distance from her than a mile.

MEXICAN PRISONERS.

From the Jamaica Journal, Aug. 5.

H. I. M. steamer *Ceres*, Capt. LEFEVRE, and H. I. M. steamer *Darien*, Capt. RUPERT, arrived at Bermuda on the 21th June, from Vera Cruz, which place they left on the 10th, bound to Brest. These vessels were detained for a short time in quarantine, but were soon released, on report of the Health Officer to the Governor that they were perfectly healthy. The *Ceres* and the *Darien* had on board 540 Mexican prisoners of war taken at Puebla on the surrender of that place on the 17th of May to Gen. FOREY. Among the prisoners, which were all Commissioned officers, were thirteen Generals, one of whom was the very distinguished, valiant and respected MENDOZA. The greatest friendship and cordiality, as much at least as are sanctioned by the rules of the service, prevailed among the French and the Mexican officers on board the *Ceres* and the *Darien*. The prisoners gave the highest credit to the French for their noble bearing toward them in their captivity. They pronounced them to be the most generous enemies, as they treated them not only with courtesy but with the respect they are taught to pay to valor and to misfortune. The number of prisoners captured at Puebla amounted to 17,000.

A Revolutionary Plot.

PROPOSAL TO WITHDRAW THE MAINE TROOPS FROM THE FIELD.

From the Boston Journal.

We have already alluded to the fact that in the Democratic State Convention held in Portland on Thursday last, Gen. S. J. ANDERSON, acting as the special friend of Hon BION BRADBURY, pledged that gentleman, if elected, to act in concert with the Governors of other States in withdrawing the troops from the field, and thus leaving the Government unable to defend itself against the assaults of the rebels. We find in the Portland *Press* a fuller report than has before been given of the conversation in which the plot was developed. The importance of the revelations there made will be seen at a glance:

VIRGIL DELPHINI PARIS—Before Gen. ANDERSON leaves the platform I wish to ask him whether, from his intercourse and conversation with Mr. BRADBURY, he can state that Mr. BRADBURY occupied the same position that he did a year ago in regard to the war?

ANDERSON—I think Mr. BRADBURY's position is that of opposition to the war; with or without qualification he is opposed to the war. I don't say, gentlemen, (I do not wish to be held responsible for what I don't say,) I don't say there could not have arisen circumstances under which Mr. BRADBURY might have favored the prosecution of the war. These circumstances do not arise now. He is as much opposed to the war, as now conducted by the Administration, as any gentleman present is or can be.

V. D. P.—One year ago, then, he was in favor of the war. I will introduce private conversation. Mr. BRADBURY has said, within a fortnight, if we do not adopt anti-war resolutions, we shall lose the State by 25,000 or 30,000 majority. As far as he has gone in his letter, I go with him, but he has not denounced this wicked, this unholy, this hellish war.

MERROW of Topsham—I wish to ask Gen. ANDERSON *if Mr. Bradbury were elected Governor of Maine, he would, as he would have a right to do, withdraw the troops now in the field?*

ANDERSON—You have to-day passed resolutions upon this very question. You have declared your platform, and if you have not declared your mind upon this question, how can you ask your candidate to declare what you have not declared? You are committed to the resolutions. I do not agree with them in every particular, but I do not think it worth while to make an issue before this Convention. You have passed a resolution complimentary to Gov. SEYMOUR. *When Gov. SEYMOUR withdraws the New York troops, then I pledge you that* BION BRADBURY *will withdraw the Maine troops.* But we do not ask that our troops shall fight their way through New-York and other States till they reach their homes in Maine.

Of course this policy is to the last degree revolutionary and anarchical. It would place the State of Maine in an attitude of hostility and resistance to the General Government, and would transfer the war to its own soil. It cannot be possible that any considerable number of the good people of that loyal State are so maddened as to indorse this position by voting for Mr. BRADBURY.

A Curious Story.

THE MOLLY M'GUIRES.

The Paterson *Guardian* gives a very curious account of the operations of an association of miners in the coal region about Pottsville, Penn., for the purpose of resisting the draft. They were circumvented, it appears, and their plans discovered by a United States officer of high rank, who, disguised as a priest, traversed the whole region, and having made use of the holy office of the confessional, ascertained that fifteen thousand men were in secret league to resist the execution of the Conscript act. He obtained their signs and watchwords—their places of meeting in the mines, the mode, hour of drill, and a complete clue to the entire ramifications of the plot. He discovered that the MOLLYS were in possession of 700 United States Springfield rifles, with which they perform company and battalion drill constantly; that is, they passed by secret passages known only to themselves, the arms from mine to mine, and thus the 700 rifles did duty for the drilling of 15,000 strong, determined desperadoes. The drill-masters of these men are old soldiers, some discharged for disability and others deserters who have fled to the mines for safety, where no provost guard can well go in search of them.

The account states that the enrollment of these desperadoes was made by the officer by seizing the pay rolls of the clerks, together with the clerks themselves, one after the other—he traveling in a swift locomotive, with cars attached, from one mine to another. The clerks and pay-rolls were brought in safety to Pottsville. Several attempts were made to upset the Gem, as she sped through the defiles of the mountains, with the conscript rolls and clerks all bundled together.

Tolerably accurate rolls are being made from the pay-rolls of the miners, the clerks who are still in custody, and dare not return to their posts, supplying the ages and other information required to complete the enrollment.

A force of three regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery—breech-loaders, and one squadron of cavalry have been deemed necessary to insure peace in that quarter.

The name of the officer who performed these daring acts is not divulged.

FIRE IN LEWIS-STREET.—An alarm was sounded at about 8 o'clock last evening for the Sixth District, originating in a fire, which was speedily extinguished, at No. 157 Lewis street, occupied by Messrs. HUTCHINS and WICKERSHAM. No damage worthy of mention.

PROVOST-MARSHAL FRY HERE.—Provost-Marshal FRY reached town yesterday, and was in consultation with Col. NUGENT and other authorities in reference to the draft.

Mrs. Lincoln at Mount Washington.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Mount Washington, gives the following account of the way the National Thanksgiving Day was celebrated on "Tiptop:"

One hundred and thirty visitors came up to "Tiptop," and in the crowd came MRS. A. LINCOLN and her son ROBERT. Several great men, with LL.D. and the like fixed to their names, accompanied the two, but the style of the party was quite unassuming. Perhaps some who never expect to see Mrs. LINCOLN may be glad to know that she is a lady of medium size, rather round favored, and quite fleshy. She was dressed in a dark chequered riding habit, dark bonnet and veil. She has a very fair, cheerful, smiling face, which does one good to look upon. She is quite light complexioned, has blue eyes and dark auburn hair, and, on the whole, as might be hoped and expected of a President's wife, has a very easy, agreeable way. Her son ROBERT is a dark complexioned lad, of some 16 years, with features resembling the vignette on the "greenback" $10.

Two noted gentlemen made appropriate speeches after dinner, and amid the rousing cheers of the crowd we raised the Stars and Stripes upon the Summit rock. Clouds were wildly flying past, when sunshine all at once broke over the scene, and amid the wild shouts of all a most splendid prospect of rolling clouds, (thunder charged,) mountains and valleys, lakes and sparkling rivers, gladdened the vision.

To-day Mrs. LINCOLN is up again from "The Glen." She came up to the desk, and with a cheerful smile said, "I presume you did not expect to see me again so soon." After receiving my answer, expressing gladness that the day was an improvement upon yesterday, &c., she added, "Please let me have paper and I will write home; and I want a piece of rock to carry." I offered to send the specimen she chose down by her driver; she said, "No; every lady should have a great pocket." I speak of these remarks as showing her easy unassuming way. For the last ten minutes I have waited, that Mrs. L. might add a postscript to a letter that I now hold directed to A. LINCOLN, President U. S., Washington, D. C. Some ten visitors are writing letters around me, and as the fair lady hands back my pen she adds, "I am sorry to trouble you, but you know a woman's letter is incomplete without a postscript." Thirty saddled horses, and ten four and six horse coaches are now on "tiptop," so now for business.

ACCIDENT.—About 2 o'clock yesterday, as the Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat *Nassau* was entering the slip on the Brooklyn side, a man, name unknown, in attempting to jump ashore, fell between the boat and bridge, and had both legs crushed. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT left this City yesterday for Philadelphia, where he will spend a few days.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parson's Exterminator

EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS

Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.

The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 160 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,

Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Oriental Baths.—Electro-Magnetic and Fumigated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th av., near Cooper Union. Elegant apartments for both ladies and gentlemen. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

DIED.

BRITTIN.—In Madison, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, of consumption, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Abraham Brittin, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 17, without further notice. Cars leave at the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

DUNLAP.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at Perth Amboy, N. J., ROBERT HOWARD, only child of Robert and Amelia N. Dunlap, aged 3 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his grandfather, Dr. T. H. Burras, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 252 West 3[illegible]d-st.

FINLAY.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, JAMIMA CLOW FINLAY, daughter of the late John Finlay, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also of her brother-in-law, John Barrie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 West 37th-st., without further invitation, this day, (Sunday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Sister, thou art gone to rest,
And this shall be our prayer,
That when we reach our journey's end,
Thy glory we may share.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ANN GRAHAM, widow of Duncan Graham, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Legget, No. 131 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 17 at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HUYLAR.—On Friday night, Aug. 14, LAVINIA ANN HUYLAR, daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann Huylar, aged 19 years, [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 31 Dominick-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HAIGHT.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

LINN.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, DANIEL LINN, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family, and members of Platt Lodge F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 70 Ludlow-st., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, (Stuyvesant-square,) on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

RHODES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 15, WASHINGTON, son of John H. and the late Phebe A. Rhodes, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Madison-st., near Classon-av., this Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CATARRH.

The Daily TIMES of Wednesday next (Aug. 19,) will contain the first of a series of letters on Catarrh, its causes, symptoms and effects, by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of No. 34 St. Mark's place, author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness, its causes and prevention."

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the effects of young people sleeping with old people, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news-paper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—NO. 143 HUDSON-st. At the annual election for Trustees, J. O. Fowler was reëlected, and Henry Emmons and Joseph Godwin, in place of Vincent LeCompt and Isaac Odell. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. L. H. KING. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evenings. Classes Thursday and Friday evenings. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6¾ o'clock in the evening. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7¾ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

ORDINATION.—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Next SUNDAY MORNING in this church, Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio, will admit the Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., of Akron, in the same State, to the Order of Priesthood. The Rev. HENRY L. JONES, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach in the evening.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON wanted by a young man who is in every respect competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of the church. Address SEXTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meet together in the UNIVERSITY BUILDING, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of worshipping God, and breaking bread in remembrance of the Lord's death. The Gospel will be preached in the evening at half past 7 o'clock.

SOUTH FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Principal of Fort Edward Institute, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and address the Juvenile Missionary Society at 2½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend both of these services.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY at Hall No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 23d st., at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Afternoon, Conference as formerly held at Dodworth Hall. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING at same place.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon subject—*The Inheritance of the Saints; Where Is It? and when will it be given?* All who are interested to know, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday evening.

OPPOSITION TO SPIRITUALISM.—ELDER F. H. BERICK, of Boston, will continue his lectures at the Hall, No. 24 Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 18 and 19, commencing at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (REV. Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 31st-st. and 9th-av., will re-open for public worship again on SUNDAY, 16th inst., after having been closed for two Sabbaths for cleaning and repairs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. HENRY A. HARLOW, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock.

ONE SERMON MORE!—THE PROPHET Snow will preach once more in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Those who would know from the word of prophecy, what is coming on the earth, are invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rooms of this Association will be closed from SATURDAY, the 15th inst., until MONDAY, Sept. 7. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. R. McBURNEY, Secretary.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor—will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7¾. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-STREET, services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7¾ P. M. Rev. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, preaches in the afternoon. Seats in this house are all free.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (EPISCOPAL,) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square. Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine service next SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SEELYE, late of Albany, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST. UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. G. CAMPBELL, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH-av., corner 22d-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY. Evening services will be omitted during August.

REV. TH. MONOD WILL PREACH IN the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., in the basement, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

REV. DR. BELL WILL PREACH IN THE church in 50th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL Teachers' Association will hold their regular monthly meeting in Rev. Mr. HOVEY'S Presbyterian Church on Avenue C, corner of 4th-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 433.—Aug. 15, 1863.

24, 52, 38, 28, 54, 45, 10, 47, 26, 20, 1, 40, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 434.—Aug. 15, 1863.

6, 49, 25, 73, 13, 18, 46, 31, 14, 72, 24, 10, 78, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

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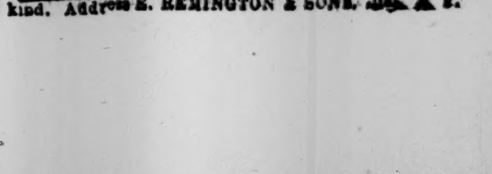
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1832. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway,

And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 15, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81 Co....106⅛	200 Harlem R.........154
1,000 U. S 6s,'81 Reg...105¾	1000 do.........155
25,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c.	200 do........s10.155
N.Oct. & Apr....106⅜	200 do........s10 157
26,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr.c.b3. 99¼	200 do.........157
3,000 Ill. War Loan.... 99	1000 do.........160
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90... 65⅛	400 do.........161
5,000 O.& Miss.R.C.b10 34	1400 do.........162
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs.'83.112	400 do........s10.161
2,000 E.4thM. Bs......108	800 do.........161⅛
2,000 C.& N.W.1st M... 89¼	20 Nor. & Wor. R...... 90
3,000 P., Ft.W.& C.2d 103	3100 Reading Railroad.116⅜
1,000 P., Ft W.& C.3d.. 82	200 Mich. Cen. R.......115⅛
2,000 P., F.W.& C. 1st.106	1200 M. So. & N. Ind.R 107
1,000 Miss. & Mo.L.Gr. 58	400 do.........107⅛
21 Bank of Commerce.103	200 do.........107⅛
60 St. Nicholas Bank..100	400 do........b10.107⅛
65,000 American Gold...125⅛	200 do........b3.107⅛
3,200 do..........125⅜	200 do.........107⅜
300 Canton Co........32⅛	400 do.........108
50 do..........32	50 do........b10 108
150 do..........32⅛	280 M. So. & N. I.G.S....119
5 Dl.&Hud CanalCo.155	70 Panama R..........190
Cumb. Coal. Prf....... 29⅛	400 Tol. & Wab......... 77
300 do........b10 29⅜	100 Illinois Cen. R. S....120⅜
250 do..........29⅛	600 do.........120⅞
100 do..........29⅜	50 do........b30.121
Quicksilv. M.Co..... 49	500 Ill.Cen.Can.B.S......100
50 do..........49⅛	1500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.... 96
150 do........b10 49⅜	200 do.........95⅛
Cen.Am. Tr. Co...... 33	150 Gal. & Chi. R........106⅛
Min. Mining Co...... 90	400 do.........106⅛
Bucks Co. Lead...... 2	100 do........s10 106⅛
do.......... 2⅛	40 do.........106
do.......... 2¼	1000 Clev. & Tol.........115
Am. Coal Co......... 70	200 do........s30.114
do.......... 69	1000 Chi. & R. I.R.......107
Pacific Mail S. Co...235	100 do.........107⅛
N. Y. Cen. R.........126⅛	200 Mil. & P. D. C. R..... 87
do..........126⅛	250 do.........87½
do..........126⅛	100 do.........88
do..........126⅛	200 do.........89
do..........127	200 do........s30 83
do........s15 126⅜	100 do........s30 84
Erie R...........106	10 M. & P. DuC., 2d pr. 88½
do..........105⅛	12 do.........88
do........b30 106⅛	200 do.........89
do........b10 106	50 do.........89⅛
do........s10.106	150 P., Ft W. & C. R..... 79⅛
do........b3.106	400 do.........80
do........s60.105⅛	700 do.........80½
do........b10.105⅛	100 do........s15 80⅛
do........b30.106	361 do.........81
Hud. R. R..........148	1000 do.........81⅛
Erie R. Pref........103⅛	100 do........b30 81⅛
do..........103	100 A. & T. H.......... 64
Chic. & N. W. R......36⅛	100 do.........63
do..........36⅛	200 do........b30 63⅛
do..........36	50 Chi. & Alt. P........ 97
do........b30 36⅛	350 do.........96⅛
do........b3 36⅛	150 Chic. & Alt. R...... 81⅛
do........b30 37	50 do.........82
Chi., B. & Q. R.......121	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

Cum. Coal........... 30	400 Harlem R..........158
do.............. 30⅛	100 do........s60.156
do.............. 30⅛	100 do........b10.158⅛
do.............. 30⅜	2200 do..........159
do........b10 30½	1300 do..........160
Canton Co.......... 32⅛	100 Harlem R. Prf...... 50
do.............. 32¼	100 M. S. & N. I.......108
do........b10 30⅛	1500 do..........108⅛
Quicks'r M. Co...... 50	400 do........s3.108⅛
do.............. 49⅛	2200 do..........108⅛
Qu. Hill M. Co..s30 20	500 do........c.108⅛
Bucks Co. Ld. Co.. 2¾	1200 do..........108⅜
do.............. 2⅛	500 do........c 108¾
N. Y. Guano Co.b10 25	1500 do..........108¼
N. Y. Cen. R........127⅛	500 do........s3.108¾
do..............127½	500 do........b10 109
do........s3 127⅛	2000 do..........108⅞
do..............127⅜	2300 do..........109
Erie Railway.......107	1200 do..........109⅛
do..............107¼	1300 do........b3.109¼
do........b3.107⅞	200 M.S. & N. I. G......119
do..............107⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R.........121
do........s10 107¼	100 Gal. & Chic. R......106¾
do........s3.107⅜	100 Clev. & T. R........115¼
do........s10 107⅜	1150 Chi. & R. I. R.....107⅝
do........b10.107⅜	100 do..........107¾
Erie R. Prf.........104¾	300 Chi. & N. W........ 37¼
do..............104⅞	100 P., F.W. & C.R...... 83
do........b3 105	100 do.......... 83¼
Hudson R...........147½	200 do.......... 83⅜
Reading R.......... 117	500 do.......... 83¾
do........b3.117	1000 do.......... 84
Mich. Cen. R.......116	

SATURDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The week closes with a most excited Stock market to-day, extending beyond the sessions of the day, one each for the regular and public Board and far into the afternoon, a large and busy crowd having assembled in William-street. The reports mentioned in our last, as to the connection of the New-York Roads with the movement at the West, for the reduction of passenger fares, appears to be confirmed, and the cutting down of the freight rates has also commenced. This, however, appears to exercise no influence on the market, or, if any, to inflate instead of to depress. New-York Central opened at 126½ and closed at the First Board at 127, but since then has gone up to 128¼ and is still on the rise. Erie brought 105⅞@106 at the Board, and at the present writing is selling freely in the Street at 108@108½. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, which was sold down to 71, has been among the strongest Stocks of the day, and were sold at 81½ at the Board, and subsequently at 83. The great staple of speculation of the day, however, was Harlem, of which the sales, public and private, were immence, commencing at the Board at 154, advancing then to 162, then receding to 159½@160, and rallying by 3 o'clock to 163. Michigan Southern was also active and strong, with a large business at the Board at 107@108, and standing at 109½ subsequently. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night's quotations:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	125⅛	124⅝	Harlem Pref.	140	141
U.S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106¼	Mich. Central	115	116
N. Y. Central	126	127½	Mich. Southern	107½	109⅜
Erie	104⅜	107¾	Mich. Guarant'd	119⅛	119⅛
Erie Preferred	103⅛	103¾	Illinois Cen	120	123
Hudson	149	148	Pittsburgh	95⅜	95⅛
Pacific Mail	233xd	235	Fort Wayne	78	86
Harlem	149½	163	Rock Island	105⅞	107¾
Canton	31⅛	32	Northwest	36	37⅜
Prairie du Chien	88⅛	89⅛	Galena	105¾	106¾
Treas. Cer., new	99⅛	99½	Reading	116	117⅜
Terre Haute	63	63⅛			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York............120	Broadway............165
Manhattan...........110	Am. Exchange........108
Mechanics...........114	Metropolitan........112
Union...............112	St. Nicholas........100
America.............123	Importers & Traders.110
Mech. & Traders'....108	Park................120
State of New-York...102½	Manufac. & Mer...... 97
Commerce............103	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s............106	A. & T. H. 2ds pref..... 92¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est...102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc..... 83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs.....102	La C. & M. L. G. B...... 44
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64......102⅛	Chic. & N.W.S F........100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76......114	Chi., & N. W. 1sts. 2d s. 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..121	Chi. & N. W. 2ds........ 64
Erie thirds, '83........112¼	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts.... 77
Erie fourths, '80.......108	Del., L. & W. 1sts......112
Erie fifths, '88........106	Del. L. & W. 2ds........110
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77 108	Tol. & Wab. firsts......101
Hud. R. firsts, '69.....115	Tol. & Wab. seconds..... 93
Hud. R. seconds, SF '85.117	Mil. & P. du C. firsts...105
Hud. R. thirds, '75.....124	Gal. & Chic. ext........110
Hud. R. conv., '67......105	Chi. & R. Island 1sts...106⅛
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73..110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F......110
Harlem seconds, '61.....100	New-Jersey C. firsts....103
Harlem thirds, '68......100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.106
Mich. C., '69 & '72.....116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds...102
Mich. S. seconds........102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.. 82
N. Ind., Gosh. line. '68..102	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds...... 99
M. S. & N. Ind. S F.....108⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths..... 82
Ill. Cen., '75..........115	Miss. & Mo. L. G....... 58
Al. & T. H. firsts......102	

The Money market rules somewhat easier at the close than at the commencement of the week. The supply has been increased by the large disbursements from the Sub-Treasury, exceeding the receipts by more than seven million dollars, and in some instances engagements have been made at a little lower rates. Six ℔ cent. is usually asked, but we have heard of transactions to some amount at 5½, and we consider that as nearest the market rates, with occasional loans on the best securities and to favorite parties at 5, and the leaving of balances at something below. Gold has taken another turn downward to-day. The sales at the Board were at 125⅜@125½, and it has since receded to 125@125½. The Exports to-day were $480,076 70—by the *America* $190,103 50, the *City of Manchester* $114,000, and the *Corsica*, for the West Indies, $175,973 20. Foreign Exchange also rules lower, and the sales of the morning were at 137½@137¾ for Bankers' sterling, which it would be difficult to obtain now.

The Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company has opened books of subscription for its increased Capital Stock at the Peoples' Bank in this City. The earnings of the Company for the last two years compare as follows:

Earnings from Aug. 1, 1861, to Aug. '62	$436,580 00
Earnings from Aug. 1, 1862, to Aug. '63	553,904 16
Increase	$107,424 16

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,934,132 67; including for Customs, $151,000; payments, $1,533,633 58; balance, $25,618,300 27.

The receipts, to-day, for the Popular Loan were $825,650, of which $558,000 was paid in for account of the Loan Agency, and $267,650 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

ERIE RAILWAY.—The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of July, 1863, were....$721,889 09
July, 1862....505,024 35
Increase....$126,864 74

THE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Destruction of the Steamer Ruth.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We have been permitted to copy a letter received by a gentleman of this city from a son who was on board of the steamer *Ruth*, which was burned a few days since on the Mississippi River:

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 5, 1863.

I am one of the sixteen members of our department who left St. Louis on the evening of the 3d inst. in the ill-fated steamer *Ruth* for Vicksburgh, and now, through the blessing of Almighty God, am able to write you this brief statement of the dreadful termination of our voyage. Our trip was a quiet one and peculiarly pleasant—as so many of us were familiarly acquainted with each other, and the boat was not crowded, having but a few passengers—in comparison to my experience on former journeys on this river. Under the Major's charge was the sum of two millions six hundred thousand dollars, and the corps of paymasters.

As a guard, we had a company of the Ninth Wisconsin infantry, under command of Lieut. COURIER. We reached Cairo at 9 P. M., and most of us remained conversing upon the front deck until the boat departed, which was at 11 o'clock. Feeling fatigued, I retired to my state-room at this hour, but not to sleep long, for I was suddenly wakened by the Major at 12 o'clock, who stated that the boat was on fire, imploring me to get up immediately. I sprang from my berth, took my watch from under my pillow, placed it on a chair, and hurriedly drew on my pants. Looking from my stateroom door upon the guards, I saw that the fire was in the stern of the boat, which was making rapid progress to the shore. I therefore thought that the advance of the flames would be slow. Vain conceit! I had only time to throw on my vest and coat, draw on my socks and one boot, having the other partially on, when the fire burst into my stateroom door. I seized my watch in one hand, and my carpetsack (which was by the chair) in the other, and dashed through the smoke and fire for the front of the boat. At this moment there was a terrible crash and jar, rolling the smoke in blinding clouds, and spirting the flames through the entire vessel. I knew we had struck the shore, and felt I was safe. Seeing the front portion of the cabin free from fire, I took a rapid glance of our money and property stored there, and went to the head of the stairs on the outer deck, which I found filled with men struggling to get precedence—among them four of our guard with one of our smaller boxes. I will here leave myself and tell you of Maj. BRINTON's movements. Upon leaving me, he informs me, he went to the front upper deck, and there gave directions to the guard, who were cool and obedient. He leaned over the railing, as the soldiers were on the the deck below, not being aware that the boat was close to shore, when she struck. The blow had all the force that two powerful engines could give it, and the boat felt to me like a telescope that was being closed up. As the vessel struck, the Major was precipitated head-foremost to the deck below, but, fortunately for him, struck some one beneath with his shoulder, which broke the fall, and he was only severely bruised. Some poor fellow, name unknown, came down with him, but he struck solidly upon deck and never stirred afterward. For a second the Major was unable to move, but upon recovering found that the boat had not remained upon the bank, but was rapidly receding to the middle of the river; the gang plank had been shoved on shore and was just falling when he sprang upon it and reached the shore as it fell. It was fortunate he did so, as he was too severely hurt to swim. In the fall of the plank three of the soldiers I had seen carrying the box of money were struck beneath the water, never to rise again. All this time I was unconscious of the boat's movements, and when I found the stairs clear and had reached the deck, I discovered, to my dismay, that we were some distance from the shore. A group of men stood with me on the receding vessel, debating upon the chances of a jump and swim for life. Every one seemed calm, and I heard men speaking, but not a sound of excitement could be detected in their voices. Major JAMESON and Major WHITE were standing talking with poor LAMSON, who was lost, (Maj. JAMESON's clerk, the only child of a Boston clergyman,) persuading him to jump with a shutter, he being unable to swim. I went to the bow of the boat, put my watch in my pocket, took off my coat, vest and boots and laid them on my valise. While doing this, Maj. JAMESON had jumped overboard with his trunk, which was light and buoyant, and saved his life. Maj. WHITE followed immediately after, and struck out for shore. As I was taking off my last boot the steam drum burst with a terrible explosion, and the next instant I was under water, and soon engaged in the most terrible struggle for life that I have ever dreamed of. It will give you some idea of my position when I tell you I was nearly as far from the shore as from Market to Chesnut-street, an easy distance for one to swim who was prepared for it; but with heavy clothing, and muscles relaxed from sickness, I found it a dreadful task. The engine of the starboard wheel had stopped, but that of the larboard was in motion, and this gradually threw the stern of the boat round, so I was obliged to swim with all my power against a strong current to avoid the burning stern. I passed it, but my head felt as if it was being toasted, and I several times went under water to avoid its intensity. After this I swam more slowly, but felt my strength was almost gone; the shore seemed dark and distant, I looked back at the boat; just then some poor fellow sprang for his life; as he touched the water a bullock (the boat was loaded with them) jumped upon him; the bullock swam away; the man never rose again. I was now near the shore, but had not strength to reach it. Mr. GREVES, seeing me, and how exhausted I was, caught a cotton-wood tree, which is long and slim, and held it to me. I used my only remaining strength, and, reaching, seized it, and was drawn to shore. I cannot express what my feelings were when I reached that beach. I saw but a few men scattered here and there out of two hundred we started with, and Maj. BRINTON not among them. My strength was gone. I thought I was dying. When I recovered a little, I found those who came off the boat first had clambered up the bank, which was very steep and overgrown with cotton-wood. The heat of the burning vessel was too severe for any to remain below.

Among those thus saved was the Major. You may imagine my delight. This takes some time to relate, but you will scarcely credit it, when I assure you, that from the breaking out of the fire up to the time when I jumped overboard was three minutes, and then the fire was bursting from the windows of the office in the front of the boat. Not a soul could have lived five minutes from its commencement. The boat was a new one, and had the most perfect apparatus for subduing fire of any on the Western waters, but so rapid was the progress of the flames that it was impossible to make use of it.

I need not tell you that I saved nothing but what I swam to shore in, and found myself without coat, vest, boots and hat. We kindled a fire, and, having arrayed myself like Adam in Paradise, I dried the few clothes that remained to me, and was soon again comfortable. I am thankful to several unknown persons for acts of kindness. At four in the morning the steamer *Shanglis* came from Columbus, and took all that remained to Cairo, where we were soon comfortably located, but will proceed by next train to St. Louis. The loss by this disaster is greater than any that ever occurred in river navigation, not only a large amount of money being destroyed, but a very valuable cargo and vessel. To the members of the Pay Department it is irreparable, as all the papers accumulated since entering service are destroyed. I arrived at Cairo at 6 o'clock, and after writing some letters and sending telegrams, I went with Maj. BRINTON on board the *Ravena*, to view the wreck and see if we could find any trace of bodies or valuables. We found it three miles below where she first struck, in deep water—only a few timbers, pieces of the machinery, and the side of a wheelhouse being left to mark its resting-place. Floating on the surface of the water, tied to timber, were the charred and swollen remains of cattle and mules.

We found no trace of any of the lost, and returned to Cairo too late for to-day's train. I start for St. Louis to-morrow, and will again write. We seem to be reaping nothing but sorrow in this district. I have just learned of the death of Maj. M. K. HAZELTON, at Memphis. He was a gentleman and a fine officer, and as great a loss to the Government as to his friends. Nine others are very ill; we can't stand the climate. HARRY.

SHOOTING AT CAMP PENN, PHILADELPHIA—A CITIZEN KILLED BY A COLORED CITIZEN.—WM. FOX, a gardener to Mrs. BUTLER, was shot on Friday night at Camp Wm. Penn, Chelton Hills, by a colored sentry named CHARLES REILLY, and died in an hour from the effects of his injuries. Deceased, who was in company with several men and boys, stopped at a fence near the post of REILLY, and was ordered away. The others started off, but Fox remained and denied the right of the sentry to compel him to go. The Corporal of the Guard was called for by REILLY, and to the question what was the matter, the sentry replied that some men were at the fence and refused to leave. A voice cried out, "Shoot them, then." At this REILLY raised his gun and said, "Are you going to leave? If you don't I'll shoot." "I guess not," replied Fox, who seemed to look upon the matter as a joke. In another moment the sentry fired his gun, and the shot took effect in the right wrist, and then passed through the body. The report of the musket brought the officers of the camp to the scene of the shooting, and the ball was extracted by the regimental surgeon, Dr. J. F. HOLT. Mr. FOX was then removed to his residence, and died in about an hour. Lieut.-Col. WAGNER made an investigation of the affair, and ascertained that the Corporal of the Guard did not use the words "shoot them," but they were used by one of the privates off duty. The Corporal of the Guard did not arrive until the shooting was over. REILLY gave as an excuse for the shooting that he thought the man was getting over the fence. Coroner CONRAD will investigate the matter to-day, and the investigation should be a thorough one. The shooting, as it now appears, was wholly unjustifiable. There was no attempt to get within the camp ground, nor was anything done to call for interference on the part of the sentry. The deceased was there a mere spectator, and it is not pretended that he did not conduct himself properly.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.*

EXPERIENCES IN THE SOUTH.

Narrative of a Mississippi Lady—Scenes Among the People After the Fall of Vicksburgh.

The following interesting narrative is from the pen of a Mississippi lady, living until recently near Jackson, in that State, but who, with her family, is now in St. Louis, seeking a new home under the old flag:

"Words fail me to describe the scenes of excitement and terror which I have witnessed for the past two months. Sitting quietly in my chamber one morning, about the 20th of May, I heard some one exclaim, 'The Yankees are within six miles of us;' and looking out, such a scene met my eyes as beggars description. There were wagons loaded to the tops with household furniture, which appeared to been thrown in without regard to order, and the heads of little negroes peeping out from every crevice where one could be stowed away.

Behind the wagons walked the mothers of these children and the young girls, (the men had mostly run away,) and behind these came the cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., driven in such haste that the young seemed ready to fall by the way. Last of all might be seen the family carriages, containing the fugitives, who, in most instances, could not tell where they were going. This was a daily occurrence for weeks, and for weeks whole families, with all their wealth, remained in the woods, hiding from the dreaded foe, thus giving up their homes to pillage and destruction. Gradually, as the Federal army retired from the immediate vicinity of Jackson and surrounded Vicksburgh, the fears of the people subsided, and when a detachment of JOHNSTON's cavalry made its appearance, and established headquarters in the neighborhood, many returned to their homes, and appeared to be confident of the ability of JOHNSTON to drive the Federal army from before Vicksburgh.

For a few weeks this false security continued, and those who were readiest to submit to Federal authority when that authority was present, now loudly denounced the whole 'Northern horde,' and swore by all they held dear that they would die rather than submit. This class, mind you, was made up of speculators—those who two years ago were too poor to buy a pound of tobacco on credit—who by meanness and cunning had amassed fortunes in basely taking advantage of the wants and necessities of their fellow citizens.

It has been said that the old Revolution was a time that 'tried men's souls.' Verily this war in the South has developed more selfishness and low principle than I ever dreamed belonged to human nature. Heaven save me from living under a government that can't protect its people from such vampires as these.

But to return to my narrative. On the morning of July 6 we were awakened about 4 o'clock by the noise of wagons passing our door, and, as they continued to pass rapidly and in great numbers, we arose, and dressing hastily went out and inquired the cause of the movement. We were told that Vicksburgh had surrendered on the 4th, and that this was the train of JOHNSTON's army, which was behind in full retreat. And sure enough, all day the troops were marching hastily by, footsore and weary, often stopping to beg a piece of meat and bread, and always pillaging the orchards and gardens in their way. One youth, I suppose of fifteen, I heard exclaim, as he passed my gate, 'Oh, my country, how I suffer for you this day!' Alas, poor, miserable, deluded fellow! Many, very many, were beginning to feel that they had been drawn into a snare, and would gladly have laid down their arms and returned to the protection of the Federal Government. Indeed, I may say here, that from long and intimate acquaintance with the people of the South, I can confidently assert that, could they have believed that war between the sections would actually take place, they never would have consented to a separation. But the demagogues, and those whose fortunes could not be injured by the result, preached up the doctrine of 'peaceable secession.' 'There can't be war,' they said. 'The Federal Government *must* listen to our Commissioners, and meekly submit to a separation.' Commissioners *were* actually sent to Washington, and, woman as I am, I wonder they were ever permitted to return. So they deluded the people, with this tempting bait of peaceable secession, until the time for retraction was passed. It soon became dangerous for any one to express an opinion contrary to the prevailing sentiment. Persons of Northern birth were at once suspected of Union proclivities, and if they did not utter the most rabid secession sentiments they were in a manner proscribed, and their lives were every moment in danger. Thus thousands of Northern persons—and Southerners too—with loyal attachment to the old flag, have lived for two years past in a condition truly to be commisserated; deprived of liberty of speech—one of the dearest rights of the freeman—and in many instances forced into the army, and obliged to take up arms against the Government to which they were all the time true. Added to this, the taunts and insults perpetually thrown out on all persons of Northern extraction, made it almost impossible for one to keep within the bounds of prudence. You can then well imagine with what longing eyes the time-worn banner of our grand Republic has been looked for, and how the hearts of hundreds leaped with joy when they beheld the Stars and Stripes, so long banished from our soil.

It is needless for me to say that all who could do so availed themselves of the protection of that flag. We were among that number. We have abandoned home and property, for neither these nor even life would have been safe a moment after the Federal army retired; and in one half hour after the arrival of Gen. GRANT's army in our vicinity on its return to Vicksburgh, under its protection we turned our faces northward, anxious to be away from the sound of cannon and the dreadful scenes of war. We come as emigrants, to seek our fortunes in a new country, and though we must commence life anew, after having enjoyed all its luxuries, yet, I trust, with brave hearts and generous patronage, under the free banner of the most glorious country on earth—we shall not fail."

Taxation in Rebeldom.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 7.

If any of our disloyal fellow-citizens have enough power of thought and reflection left to be able to appreciate anything whatever aright, we invite them to consider how great cause they have to thank God and the patriotic portion of the people of Kentucky, that our State is under the Government of the United States and not under that of the rebel Confederacy. The following circular is taken from the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 8th of July:

Circular—To Farmers and Quartermasters.

DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
KNOXVILLE, June 27, 1863.

The following circular, issued by Lieut.-Col. LARKIN SMITH, Assistant Quartermaster-General in charge, is republished in this Department for the benefit and observance of all concerned. JAS. GLOVER,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., June 13, 1863.

The following is the system adopted for the collection of the tax in kind:

An officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department is assigned to the special charge of the subject. A Controlling Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, is assigned to each State, and a Post Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to each Congressional District, where it is practicable to collect one-tenth.

Each Congressional District will be subdivided by the Post Quartermaster in charge of it into sections, for the convenient delivery by the taxpayer of his quota of produce, and agents will be appointed by that officer to take charge of the depots to be established in each section.

Before the depots can be established, or the assessments required under the law be made, the crops of small grain, hay, and the clip of wool for the present year will have been secured.

To relieve farmers from the risk and inconvenience of storing the Government portion, as well as to obtain immediate supplies for the use of the army, the Department authorizes and requests farmers residing near posts where Quartermasters are now stationed to deliver the Government's tenth, or any part of it to that Quartermaster.

Under the law, farmers are required to deliver their tenths at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production. If they will deliver under this request, the Government will pay for the transportation in excess of eight miles. The Quartermaster receiving produce under this rule will give receipts to the producer as evidence that so much of his tax is paid. And as the Post Quartermaster of the Congressional District is responsible for the tenth, after the Assessor has established and made it known to him, the Quartermaster to whom the produce is delivered will also receipt for it to the Post Quartermaster of the District, who will indorse a copy of the receipt upon the Assessor's estimate before transferring it to the agents at the receiving depot.

(Signed) LARKIN SMITH,
Assistant Quartermaster-General in charge.

NOTE.—Further information upon this subject can be had by reference to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24, 1863, and particularly to sections 11, 12 and 13 thereof.

Capt. W. D. TAPPE, A. Quartermaster, Chattanooga, is authorized to receive from citizens of Hamilton County, the tax "in kind" alluded to in this circular.

JAMES GLOVER, Major and Q. M.

The Ninth Army Corps.

ITS NORTHWARD MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION NINTH ARMY CORPS,
CAIRO, Monday, Aug 10, 1863.

As you see, we, as a corps, are again on the move. We arrived here this morning, and ship this evening by rail for Cincinnati. The Second, Seventeenth and Twentieth Michigan regiments, of the Third brigade, went up yesterday, the Twenty-seventh goes up to-day, and the Eighth will follow to-morrow or next day. We have a large number of sick, who will go up the river in transports, as being easier for them. We had on our boat 1,800 men, and about 250 animals—horses and mules. We were five days on the river, and, being so badly crowded, we have a largely increased list of sick. They are having every attention, and will no doubt improve as we reach cooler air. We lost but one man by death during the passage.

No appearance of an enemy on the shores. A Helena, Ark., there is an expedition fitting out to Little Rock, and so south, and of sufficient magnitude to clear the Southwest of guerrillas still infesting that portion of the country.

The hardships we have passed through on this expedition have much reduced the effective force of the Ninth corps, and we shall probably remain some time in Kentucky to recruit. Lieut.-Col. ELY, of the Eighth, is now at home on recruiting service, and it is hoped he will bring some men to fill up our depleted ranks on his return.

In a complimentary order from Gen. GRANT, on our leaving the South, he ordered that we have inscribed on our battle flags, "Vicksburgh" and "Jackson."

Col. FOX, of the Twenty-seventh Michigan infantry, goes home on leave from here to-day. K.

REV. H. W. BEECHER IN PARIS.

Talking English in Paris—The News of the Fall of Vicksburgh.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER, in his letter to this week's *Independent*, describes his visit to Paris. He says:

"I undertook to speak French. It was a spectacle of lingual gymnastics that did not fail to excite admiration and elicit smiles. Usually I began with a noun. Throwing that out in a very bold manner, I then sent the verb straggling after it, as best it might, somewhat disheveled, and often much dislocated, and then the adverbs and adjectives were thrown in at the end, as so much to boot, for the very obliging manner in which my other parts of speech had been entertained. There are three of us, you know, in company, the LL.D., the Preacher, and myself the Editor. The Doctor is dignified, deliberate, and slightly sensitive to inaccuracies. His attempt at French consists, usually, in drawing himself up like a statue of marble, and receiving the whirl of sentences with which polite officials come down upon him with the most patient silence. Sometimes he would (like a bird that has not quite made up its mind whether to sing or not, and throws a note or two) very deliberately ejaculate one or two good French words, and while the polite shopman, or woman rather, waited for the rest, he relapsed into silence and meditations on that mysterious providence that debarred so large a part of mankind from the privilege of understanding English!

But the preacher is of another mood. As he knows no French, so he has no scruples. I correct myself. He does know several words. The ones are, '*Eh bien!*' and '*Oui!*' This last one he employs indefinitely; with an upward inflection, a downward accent, with duplication and reduplication. Indeed he used that '*Oui*' as one would a gimlet or augur, and by expert turning round and round, he bores into many a success which the Doctor's sensibility would neglect or refuse. But the editor's French, if generally adopted, would mark an era in the language. If you can imagine a railroad conductor trying to pick out the passengers' baggage and mixed material from a car that had run off the track, and got mixed in a heap, you can conceive of the situation of a Frenchman attempting to decipher his sentences. I am like one who fires into a tree where he suspects there are pigeons both barrels, and then waits to see what he has hit. Sometimes I get a bird, sometimes a feather, but oftener only leaves. But who shall describe the scene that took place on our arrival at Paris from Rouen and Havre?

It was 11 o'clock on Saturday night. We all were asleep on entering the city, and roused up to the summons of the guard. We had no courier, guide or French-speaking friend. Our eyes were dazed with the sudden glare of light. We had ludicrous ideas of French Police, and Custom-house officials, and railroad attendants, and porters and cabmen. In English, we would meet and charge upon a thousand. But without the language, how simple and feeble a man becomes! We followed the crowd, entered a waiting-hall, and waited, wondering what would come next. At length, some doors were shut behind and some opened before, and all of us entered the adjoining room to point out our baggage. Ours had come on before us, and was stored. We presented our receipt, which called out a string of French questions that sounded like a reveille. I raised my eyebrows, brought up my shoulders, and said, 'Speak English, if you please!' This was a poser to him, and he turned me over to another, who went through about the same experience. Three had the benefit of my opinion concerning miserable Frenchmen who could not speak wholesome English! For, when I found that no harm came from the uttermost liberty of speech in English, I amused myself by plain talking, as thus: 'My dear sir, you have no idea how much better you would look if you only spoke a decent language!' At which he pointed at one trunk and another, as if to find out which I alluded to. At length we divided our forces. We set the Doctor to guard the light hand baggage. We appointed the Preacher to go out and secure a cab; while the editor, by an elaborate pantomime, should free the baggage from official duress. The Doctor stood in dignified patience, opposing to every man that insulted him by talking French a resolute silence. The Preacher commenced a system of nods and gesture with the cabmen, which seemed only to prevent any one of them from an engagement. One by one he succeeded in losing every cab on the stand, and at length, by some providence, he found a man that, regarding him as sane, accepted an engagement. But, alas! it was only an open carriage, with no room for trunks, unless we would consent to pile them up on the seats, and then mount on top of them, and ride to the Grand Hotel like so many birds roosting on a wood-pile!

Meanwhile, the editor was surrounded by a crowd of porters and officials, who, seeing him to be more than good-natured—to be even enjoying the ludicrousness of the scene, were volunteering all manner of help, except that only help I needed—a dozen plain English sentences!

It is not often that I gather as much pleasure from a half-hour as I did from this midnight scene in a Paris depot. Three gentlemen supremely blessed with tongues, whose whole life-work was carried on by talking, and here they were, cooped up in a corner, helpless and useless for want of a few words! My tongue lay dead in my mouth, like an old sword hung up in a sheath in times of peace! I could not avoid sitting down to a burst of laughter so hearty that all the officials sympathized. Indeed, laughter is alike in all languages. I laughed in French as much as in English—and found that good nature and laughter did more for me than all my vain gestures and inchoate and guttural abominations called French words. They shoved my trunks along unexamined, and only demanded the fee of a few sous for the porters. Arithmetic in French is worse than any other part of the language. I drew out a whole handful of silver, and reaching out my open palm, said, in plain English, 'There, do your own reckoning, and take what you want.' At this *they* roared—and we were all friends in a minute. They partook very moderately, taking no advantage, I am sure, and each one became eager to take a trunk, to secure a cab, and in general to get us off in good style. So we triumphed by good nature, in spite of French and the Custom-house. Our first Sabbath in Paris was a bewilderment. It was not so much a variation in the mode of keeping Sunday, as a total destruction of all our ideas of Sabbath-keeping.

On the second Sabbath the tidings came to us of the fall of Vicksburgh and the retreat of Gen. LEE. One must be in a foreign land, among unfriendly and unsympathizing people, to know how sweet good news of one's country is! I sat in our American Minister's slip at church, on Sabbath morning, having just heard the tidings. After the preliminary service, and while Dr. McCLINTOCK was giving out 'notice,' I turned to Miss DAYTON, by whom I sat, and whispered in a few words the good tidings, saying in apology that I hoped it would help her sing the hymn of praise, which came next in the service. She dropped her head in tears of joy, and wept for singing, during all the hymn. It pleased me—she shall have a place in the book of my remembrance, with all who love God and our dear country!"

The Washington Navy-Yard.

A NEW ORDNANCE FOUNDRY.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 14.

The work on the new ordnance foundry has been progressing necessarily very slowly owing to the nature of the work, which is being erected on piles. The large furnaces, six in number, (three together,) are finished, and the stacks, which are to be about one hundred feet high, are now up above eighty feet. These six furnaces are so arranged that any number may be used at a time, and they are capable of melting 100,000 pounds of metal at once. The mouths are about twenty feet from the floor, and it is intended that the flask holding the mould shall be run under the furnace, if one is only worked, and between them if more than one is worked, on a truck on a railway.

This plan is original with this yard, and it is fully expected that it will be entirely successful. Certain it is that it will save much labor—the casting now being done by placing the mould in a pit, from which, after it cools, it is hoisted out.

The piles for the walls have nearly all been driven, and in a short time the walls will be commenced and pushed forward to completion. Some idea of the size of the furnaces may be obtained when it is known that already above one million of brick have been used. There are to be twelve or fourteen furnaces of a smaller size erected in the west end of the building. The plans of the building were drawn by Mr. A. CLUSS, and the work is being done under the direction of J. E. HERRELL, master mason, and JOS. PADGET, master laborer.

The yard is being improved by the laying of a substantial Belgian pavement from the offices to the wharves on the western side of the yard, which will be a grand convenience to the officers and others having business upon the wharf during wet weather.

The different departments in the yard are now in full blast—some of them working night and day—turning out guns, shot, &c., in the Ordnance Department, and repairing boats, machinery, painting, &c., in the other departments. The new steam gunboat *Eutaw*, built at Baltimore, is lying at the wharf receiving her armament, and at the same time experiments are being made by a Board of Engineers on her boilers, in reference to the condensation of water, &c. The *Fuschia* and *Tulip*, built originally for Mandarin WARD, of China, have had their masts taken out, and are being fitted up for service.

The *Neptune* (captured Clyde steamer) has been hauled on the ways, preparatory to receiving a general overhauling, and being fitted for service. The *Leslie* has had a new boiler placed in her, and is now receiving repairs. The *Bibb* (formerly revenue-cutter) is awaiting the completion of her new boiler. The *Anacostia* is awaiting her turn to go on the ways. The little *Eureka* has received a new boiler and been thoroughly repaired, and will go on her trial trip to-day.

Battle of Honey Springs.

AN INTERESTING PRIVATE LETTER FROM GEN. BLUNT—VALOR OF THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

From th Leavenworth Conservative.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
IN THE FIELD, FORT BLUNT, C. N., July 25, 1863.

DEAR FRIEND: The boys have probably written you concerning our trip down here, and of the battle of the 17th. I have been pressed with official business, besides being sick. This is the reason I have not written before. My health is quite good again now, although the "fat boy" has lost about thirty pounds since leaving Fort Scott. I was taken sick on the 14th, and on the 15th, at midnight, I got out of a sick bed with a burning fever, and, taking three of my Staff, ferried over Grand River, got 200 cavalry and two howitzers and twenty 6-pound guns, marched thirteen miles up the Arkansas, forded the river in the face of the enemy's pickets, passed down on the south side of the crossing at the mouth of Grand river, opposite Fort Blunt, expecting to come in the rear and capture the enemy's outpost, but they had got the scent and had "skedaddled." I had learned that COOPER was on Elk Creek, twenty-five miles south of the Arkansas with six thousand men, and was to be reinforced the next day (17th) by three thousand men from Fort Smith, when they expected to move upon this place. I immediately commenced crossing my forces at the mouth of Grand river, ferrying the infantry on boats I had built when I arrived here and found the river high.

The column moved from the south bank about 10 o'clock, P. M., less than three thousand strong, and twelve pieces of artillery, the latter of very poor quality.

At daylight I came up with their advance, five miles this side of Elk Creek, and drove them in. I kept all the time with the advance guard and watched and superintended every movement, as I was playing a desperate game, and did not dare trust any one but myself. With a small party I went forward and reconnoitered their position with a glass. They were formed on the north side of the timber of Elk Creek, which formed a partial semicircle, the road running through the centre. The timber here was quite brushy and formed a complete cover for them; but I had watched them take their position, and knew the "game" was there, and, as the prisoners have since told me, they thought they had a very "soft snap" when they saw us approaching, and intended to "gobble" us up certain. I could not tell where their artillery was posted, as it was masked in the timber, but I soon found out by the "bark," as my little wearied column closed up. I had them halted behind a little rise of ground to rest and take a lunch from their haversacks. After they had rested I went back among the officers and men of the different commands, and told them what I expected of them. They were now about one-half mile from the rebel line.

About 10 o'clock in the morning I formed them in two columns, one under Col. JUDSON on the right of the road, and the other under Col. PHILLIPS on the left. The columns were closed in mass infantry by companies, cavalry by platoons, and artillery by sections, with the cavalry in front. I moved up this way to within four hundred yards of their guns, when I suddenly deployed the column into line on his right and left, and in five minutes my entire force was in line of battle, covering the whole rebel front. Without halting a moment, I moved up in line, going myself in the advance to encourage the men, and soon my skirmishing drew their fire, and now the fun commenced. The cavalry, who were on the flanks, I dismounted, and fought them on foot with their carbines. The attack was one of the prettiest I ever witnessed. They all moved up to the rebel lines as cool and steady as if going on dress parade. I encouraged them to push into the timber and engage them at close quarters, which they did with a will for two hours. The rattle of musketry and artillery was incessant, until at last their line gave way and became a rout.

They made quite a formidable stand at the bridge on the creek, and were repulsed. Hovey Springs, the headquarters of Gen. COOPER, was two miles south of where the battle commenced, on the south side of the timber, and when they commenced their retreat they set fire to all their commissary buildings and destroyed all their supplies. I followed them up until my artillery horses could draw the guns no further, and infantry and cavalry were all "played out" with fatigue. Their cavalry still hovered on the prairie in my front, and, about 4 o'clock P. M., CABELL came up with his 3,000 reinforcements. My ammunition was nearly exhausted, but I bivouacked upon the field all night, determined to give them the best turn I had in the morning if they were not yet satisfied, but daylight revealed the fact that they had all "skedaddled."

Their loss killed upon the field, which we buried, was 150, and fifteen or twenty have since died of their wounds. Parties who have come in with a flag of truce, say their wounded is between 300 and 400, and they all acknowledge that they were badly thrashed. They had no knowledge that I was in the country, until they learned it in the fight. Some of the rebel officers, when taken prisoners, asked who was in command, and when told, replied "that they thought that either BLUNT or the Devil was there." I have about fifty prisoners—all Texans—among them several commissioned officers. They are much surprised at the treatment they receive, as they all expected to be murdered if taken prisoners. COOPER sent me a very warm letter of thanks for the care I had taken of his wounded, and the burial of his dead. They continually overshot my men, which explains the comparatively small loss of our side. One Texas regiment went in with three hundred men, and came out with only sixty. This regiment was opposed to the First Colored, and the negroes were too much for them; and let me say here that I never saw such fighting done as was done by the negro regiment at the battle of Honey Springs. They fought like veterans, with a coolness and valor that is unsurpassed. They preserved their line perfect throughout the whole engagement, and, although in the hottest of the fight, they never once faltered. Too much praise cannot be awarded them for their gallantry. The question that negroes will fight is settled; besides, they make better soldiers in every respect than any troops I have ever had under my command. Among the trophies, I have one piece of artillery, two hundred stand of arms, mostly English Enfield rifles, and a stand of rebel colors. But I did not intend to scribble at this length. I commenced to tell you how I got along, being sick as I was, and have got entirely off the track. The excitement kept me up until after the battle, when my powers of endurance gave way, and I had to come down in the bottom of an ambulance, from which I issued my orders, until I got back here on the 19th. then I was confined to my bed for several days. I had been, when the battle closed, forty hours in the saddle, with a burning fever all the time—had eaten nothing for several days, and drank gallons of dirty warm water. But such is a soldier's life, and if they don't like it they should not go to war.

I know not what I am to do in future. I have given up all idea of getting troops, and shall make no more applications. The weather is very warm here now, and much sickness prevails. I shall do everything I can to preserve their health by scattering them around where they can get good water. My cavalry are on the south side of the Arkansas. I cannot raise over 3,000 effective men for a fight. COOPER, since he has been reinforced, has given inclusive of what he lost on the 19th; his morning report of the 17th, which I captured, showed 5,700 enlisted men present for duty that day. Unless he gets additional force, I can maintain my line to the Arkansas River; but if PRICE and HOLMES, with what they had left after the Helena fight, should swing this way, it will put me to my trumps. However, the "old man" will do the best he can. It is better after all and under all the circumstances, than being a *police officer* in Kansas.

Yours truly, JAS. G. BLUNT.

Interesting from the South.

DESPERATION OF THE REBEL LEADERS—DEMORALIZATION OF LEE'S ARMY.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes some interesting information gathered from returned prisoners who have just reached that city from Richmond. Among other things, the *Traveller's* informants say it was reported in Richmond that a council of the leaders of the rebellion was to be held there at once to consult upon the course to be pursued in the present crisis of affairs, the danger menacing Charleston forming the chief subject of anxiety and discussion. The *Traveller* says:

"It is the opinion of returned prisoners from the rebel Capital, from conversations had with rebel officers and soldiers, that a very large majority of the Confederate army in Virginia is in favor of closing up the war by submission to the Federal Government. Our officers and men, though kindly treated, suffered for food while in the hands of the rebels, though perhaps not in much greater degree than do the rebels themselves. The scarcity of medical supplies is the hardest misfortune, and in consequence a large proportion of their wounded perish miserably.

It is the belief of our informant that the new rebel iron-clads built in that city are not in any way formidable. The machinery is of the rudest character, and is likely to give way at any moment. Richmond is strongly defended by earthworks and heavy guns, but probably would not be able to withstand a regular siege by a force of one hundred thousand men with proper appliances to reduce the place.

The following incidents, related to us by an eye-witness, give unmistakable evidence of the feeling in the rebel army. A wounded soldier, belonging to a Federal brigade at Gettysburgh, which was retreating before a superior rebel force, as he passed to the rear saw a rebel detachment of two hundred men suddenly separate themselves from the pursuing force, rush in and join the Federal army. Confederate soldiers, for several days after the battle, were continually coming in, bringing in as peace-offerings wounded Federal soldiers; others made stretchers, and brought in wounded Federal officers, and remained with our army. Men who passed over the field report conversations with wounded rebels, nearly all of whom asserted that they ardently desired the return of peace."

—Rev. W. J. Potter, the Unitarian clergyman of New-Bedford, Mass., who recently preached a sermon declaring his intention of responding to the draft in person, achieved the distinction of having his discourse reprinted in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which Secretary Stanton is editor, and that official has now summoned him to Washington, as is supposed to receive a commission as Chaplain in the army.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD JOHNS.—HELEN THINKS SHE saw you on Broadway yesterday. If in the City, call on us. Aug. 14, 1863. ELIZA

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 24th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 31, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.
Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.
The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

THOSE DELIGHTFUL CANTERING HORSES—For out-door exercise and amusement, run rapidly along the road propelled by the weight of the rider, and directed by the bridle. The boys and girls are delighted with them. Sold by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!!!—Large cash bounties paid. Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., second floor, Philadelphia.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED AND THE highest bounty paid; also, men for the navy for one year; three months' advance paid; those wishing to go will find it to their advantage to call at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—TWO IRON TANKS, EACH TO HOLD about five hundred gallons. Apply to the office of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS. Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS R. ENO, JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL, PARAN STEVENS, O. DE FOREST GRANT, and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN L. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE, PAUL S. FORBES, BENJAMIN H. HATTON, ELISHA RIGGS, LEONARD W. JEROME, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

New-York, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO, A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order, RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earning of the last three months, payable free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

Building house for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 21, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a month's mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London, JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from .... $95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50

Steerage—With superior accommodations $30

Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,878	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship HIBERNIA will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $126
Second Cabin 88
Steerage 25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship LOCUST POINT, Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Wednesday.

Passage, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW .... Saturday .... Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday .... Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... Sept. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—74 TONS REGISTER, but three years old, in complete order, carries a large load and sails well. Also sails and rigging complete for a schooner of 40 tons, nearly new. Will be sold cheap to a cash buyer. Apply at No. 111 Chambers-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—FISH CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE following steamboats *William Kent* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 383 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT boilers in complete order. They are 35 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 31 and 35 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars capital, to go to Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Canada, Cuba, Boston and Washington City, to act as wholesale agent for all of Lloyd's celebrated maps, the only authority for the Government and people. No competition, and a certain thing. J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher No. 161 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE business, already established in Michigan, with a cash capital of $6,000. Address PARTNER, Box No. 114 *Tribune* Office, stating where an interview can be had, and you will be waited on. City references exchanged.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3¼, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:5 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M. 10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st. J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mounts & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers. NEW-YORK, May 5, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾, 3¾. Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾, 3½. Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M. until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS. Committee on Fire Department.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. C. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 33 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY

For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. (Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.") N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET. The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE. FLUSHING, L. I. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 11. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1167 Broadway (Madison-square,) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 4th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. HOLDEN M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, only $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References; Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS M. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th letter, addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few nieces from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sep. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or address the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., (on Erie Railroad,) commences next annual session 23d September. Instruction in all the departments proper to female education by the best teachers and masters. Building is spacious and well furnished, table excellent, location healthy. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANÇAISE DIPLOMÉE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Écrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teaches infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet, cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 183 AND 185 4th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brick houses, just being finished; very desirable location for a boarding-house, water throughout; can be seen daily. Apply on the premises or at No. 72 West 45th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x44 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 2½ miles from the Village of Newburgh, ½ of a mile from the river; fine commodious house and outbuildings, all of modern style; land well divided in lawns, with choice variety of fruit, &c., being the late residence of Hon. John Van Buren; will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of E. S. PARMALEE, Newburgh, or of H. T. McCOWN, No. 111 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2¾ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A farm consisting of 140 acres, well proportioned—meadow, plow pasture and woodland. Abundance of good fruit on the place, including yard and garden fruit of almost every variety. The house is pleasantly situated on the main road from Bedford to Greenwich. Depot and steamboat landing about three-quarters of an hour's drive from the latter places. A stage passes the door daily to and from each place. The house is two and a half stories high, with an observatory—contains thirteen rooms, including a bathroom on the second floor, supplied with water from a tank above. It is on high ground, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Conveniently situated near the house are outbuildings of every kind, not inferior to any farm-buildings in the town. Also, a good tenant house and barn on the place. The whole is offered for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, Esq., corner of Catherine and Cherry sts., New-York, or on the premises of WILLIAM SMITH.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM, OF from 50 to 100 acres of best quality land. Good buildings, healthy location, not over 130 miles from this City and near a railroad station. Price about $10,000. Address, with full particulars, PLANTATION, Box No. 120 *Times* office, New-York City.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,

One hour from New-York by railroad. Three or four families can be accommodated with first-class board for the remainder of the Summer, or through the Winter, by applying immediately.

REFERENCES: Mr. Jason Crane, No. 50 Maiden-lane; Edward Ovington, No. 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; H. B. Kimberly, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Garrison's depot, opposite West Point, beautifully located on the Highlands. A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 102 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GERZABEK, Proprietor.

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BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT—HOTEL St. Julien, Grant-st., Staten Island. Permanent board for families and gentlemen. Elegant accommodations, boating, bathing, bowling, fishing, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—A GOLD WATCH, Cornell, maker, London, No. 6,563—lever movement. Above reward will be paid at Heid's Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard-st. No questions asked.

FOUND.—U. S. COUPONS. APPLY TO G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS! BRILLIANT DRAMATIC CAMPAIGN! SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY, under the direction of that popular and talented actor, C. W. CLARKE.

SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager, composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mrs. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., has met with the most perfect success. Their performances have been attended by crowds of our most critical citizens, who have APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO their various representations. The pieces chosen have been chaste as well as attractive, and the most refined and fastidious LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, find nothing to condemn, but much to ADMIRE AND APPLAUD.

This splendid company appears EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK in the very AMUSING COMEDY: THE RIVAL CAPTAINS; Or, HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE.

And the SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE: AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. DANCE by MLLE LOUISE.

The manager has just purchased at an ENORMOUS EXPENSE, A MONSTER PYTHON, THE DRAGON OF THE EAST! nearly allied to the Boa; but THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES, and the largest of the Serpent tribe ever seen ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

He has just arrived FROM THE EAST INDIES, and was so formidable that no one dare approach him on the voyage to give him food or drink; consequently, he became very ravenous, and has already DEVOURED SIXTEEN RABBITS, FIVE GUINEA PIGS, THREE PIGEONS, and is still feeding.

He is universally pronounced not only THE GREATEST MONSTER LIVING, but also THE MOST WONDERFUL NOVELTY. The civilized world has never known anything like it, and, in all human probability, NEVER WILL KNOW ANOTHER.

Hence every person curious in such matters, every lover of Nature's most marvelous works, EVERY SCIENTIFIC MIND, should embrace the opportunity to LOOK UPON THIS HUGE MONSTER while he remains on exhibition at THIS GRAND OLD TEMPLE OF WONDERS.

He may be seen at all hours EVERY DAY and EVENING, as may also THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG, AUTOMATON WRITER, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock: over before 10½ o'clock.

THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY is the ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION now attracting CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES, who nightly evince the most UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE at the unsurpassingly WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS of the GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON, GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON, which has created such an Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.

It can be seen EVERY EVENING in the beautiful and romantic play entitled TRUE TO THE LAST.

Honora Parele, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad, Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dulanie, a young student ...... Mr. H. Watkins.

The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500. FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS. Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 161 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN ASSISTANT CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, who speaks German and English, wishes a situation as assistant clerk in an office, or in any wholesale business. He can write, etc., well, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. T. L., State of New-Jersey, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS.—$10 MAPS FOR 60 CENTS.—THE United States and Canadas, from surveys to 1863, mounted and varnished, with rollers, five feet large, colored, in 2,000 counties, showing 300,000 towns, villages, post-offices and railroad stations; the whole engraved on steel at a cost of $100,000 and two years' time, all for 63 cents, or in sheets at 25 cents. Ten dollars a day to man or woman. Printed instructions how to canvass well sent to our agents. Send for sample copy before ordering largely. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Lloyd's Map of the Mississippi River, giving every man's plantation and name, same size and price, is ready. Any one calling attention of either male or female to this who will act as agent, will receive a full set of our maps gratis, by writing us.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

AGENTS, ATTENTION.—LLOYD'S TELEgraph, Railroad and Express Map of the United States is ready this morning. About forty good canvassers, male or female, can earn $20 a day in New-York City, as every merchant in America will buy this Map at sight. Price $1 50, with rollers and varnished, and 50 cents in sheets. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway.

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE want 1,000 good, experienced hands, to make cloaks. To good seamstresses, who thoroughly understand their business, we will give good pay, and an immediate and steady job. Also, 80 experienced hands, to run Grover & Baker's sewing machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory of ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway, rear entrance.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the Upholstery business to take charge of the female hands employed in that department. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CONFIDENTIAL book-keeper. Address CHAS., Box. No. 115 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD CLOAK HANDS. Apply at entrance of store on 9th-st., to A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS can find steady employment by applying to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 9th-st.

DRY GOODS

MOURNING GOODS. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Full Suits of Mourning made to order on very short notice. A superior stock of BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES and GLOVES, constantly on hand, together with all the most desirable materials and novelties in dress goods, at popular prices.

N. B.—Two more cases of 5-4 Crape Eugenies, so much inquired for, 7s. per yard, worth 12s., positively the last at these prices. Also, a lot of fine French Organdy, 12½ and 16 cents. Call and examine.

T. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS. DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.

It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.

R. HAMILTON, Attorney for DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Construction of New Batteries—Firing from Fort Moultrie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

We arrived off here yesterday, and found naval vessels of every kind, size and description, and army and navy transports by the dozens anchored down the coast as far as the eye can reach. The artillery war between the opposing batteries on Morris Island, is still going on, but at present the heaviest guns seem to be on the side of the rebels. To-day for the first time Fort Moultrie threw shell over the entrance to Charleston, over Fort Sumter, Cummings Point and Fort Wagner, bursting in and over our batteries on Morris Island. This is the best shooting that has been done here yet and it is no doubt from some new guns lately mounted. Gen. GILLMORE's new battery is within three hundred yards of Fort Wagner. Admiral DAHLGREN is taking the officers, crews and guns off the vessels lying here that cannot be used in attacking the place, and placing them in the batteries on shore. Nearly all the naval vessels have boats and launches fastened astern, containing howitzers. A large number of these boats go in on picket duty every night to prevent Fort Wagner's being reinforced.

Last night the bombardment continued all night, shell after shell rolling out as from a cloud of fire, lighting everything around as they burst over the batteries. Some fall in our trenches and burst, throwing up a cloud of fire and dust, then all is dark and silent again. The average number killed in the trenches, is 15 to 20 daily.

This morning the *Montauk* and a wooden gunboat came down to repay the rebels for their work of last night. When opposite the advance rebel works they opened on them, the *Montauk* with eleven and fifteen-inch, the gunboat with Parrott rifle-shell at long range. The rebels replied with a few shot, mostly striking near the bow of the *Montauk*. Soon, however, they retreated to their holes in the sand, in the rear of the batteries, and remained silent during the rest of the day; they continued firing from their batteries further down on the point and over on the inside of the harbor toward Charleston.

The maps published of this place give no description of it now; the numerous sandhills toward Cummings Point have become one mass of batteries. Some of the prisoners captured by us say that the rebels are taking the guns out of Fort Sumter and mounting them on Morris Island and putting greater guns in their places.

It is generally supposed here that another general assault will be made in five to eight days, but it is not likely. The next attack will be made on Fort Sumter. The new batteries now building are to have mounted on them two and three hundred-pounder Parrott rifled guns, with which Fort Sumter will be knocked in pieces. The Monitors are to take part in the attack, but they will not be ready for some time yet. The captured ram *Atlanta* is undergoing some alterations. Hatchways are being cut in her decks for ventilation, &c., and she will take part in the engagement. PIP.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Defeat of the Rebels Near Natchez—A Curious Letter from a Catholic Priest.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

VICKSBURGH, Aug. 2, 1863.

On the 29th ult. a rebel scout, captured by Lieut. MASON, on the Washington road, twelve miles east of Natchez, gave the information that Gen. LOGAN, with his cavalry command, was intending to attack Gen. RANSOM the next morning. LOGAN, it appears, had heard of WARDEN's raid, and came to Liberty after our force had left. Making a detour from Liberty to Brookhaven, he sent a detachment to Rodney, twelve miles above Natchez, on the river, and massed his main force on the Washington road, with the intention of cutting off WARDEN. But they were too late—our troops had passed. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, LOGAN advanced on the Washington road as far as St. Catharine's Creek, drove in our vedettes and burned the bridge. Here he halted, either waiting an attack, or because the failure to capture the vedettes frustrated a contemplated surprise. At any rate, he remained east of the creek, in line across an open field. Gen. RANSOM at once put his command under arms, and sent out the mounted infantry to find and fight the enemy. Reaching St. Catharine's Creek, the advance guard, under Capt. JAMES, Seventy-second Illinois, dismounted, forded the creek, deployed as skirmishers, and at once opened fire on the rebel skirmishers. The rebels fired a few shots, and fell back to their main body, some 500 yards. Our main body pressed across rapidly—horses were swam over, and by the time our extemporized cavalry was remounted, the rebels were in full retreat.

LOGAN had a battalion of regular cavalry and a regiment of mounted infantry, the Eleventh Arkansas, and a section of artillery. Major WARDEN pursued them several miles, as far as his jaded horses were able to go, and returned with fifty prisoners and seventy-five horses. Capt. JAMES, in command of the advance guard, behaved with great courage and spirit, and is much commended for it. In this connection it should be borne in mind that our small force of mounted men have only had their horses since the occupation of Natchez, and the animals were all sorts of vehicle beasts, unused to the saddle and muskets. In this affair Sergeant W. DAWSON, with four men, came upon and captured twelve men and fifteen horses.

In this connection it is proper to state that Gen. RANSOM is ordered to join his corps, the Seventeenth, at Vicksburgh, and that the Thirteenth army corps, Gen. ORD, will move to and occupy Natchez. At the time RANSOM occupied Natchez the Thirteenth was under SHERMAN, near Jackson. Now that they have returned, it is ordered below, and RANSOM will return to his corps. His occupation and temporary command of the post have been of eminent use, and the vigor, promptness and ability with which he has administered affairs, military and quasi civil, has given entire satisfaction, and added not a little to his standing as an officer. In addition to the movements above stated, the Ninth army corps, Gen. PARKE, goes North, and the Sixteenth, or, strictly speaking, so much of each corps as was here, sails up the river at once, and portions of each have already gone.

Among the documents captured during the affairs subsequent to the surrender, is a letter from a Catholic priest at Vicksburgh to his Bishop at Natchez. The writer is evidently a foreigner, which accounts for its peculiar style. It is interesting, however, as descriptive of the horrors of the siege, and more interesting from the fact that it may be considered as evidence of a disposition to obtain instructions, by which the Catholics of Vicksburgh may take the oath of allegiance without being bound by it:

DIES DESOLATIONIS, July the 9th, 1863.

MONSEIGNEUR: There is no question now about the fall of Vicksburg, the once really justly proud, hilly city. [illegible]

The same day we were crushed you heard of us, I expect, for some boats started down immediately.

I think you have the honor of being visited and escorted by the Y. as we are here—*satis est.*

I will only tell you that seven shells have got through the church—small size, though—and one through both walls of our parlor. We were four persons in, but it respected us all, and, above all things, we think God was for us. Only three or four Catholic people were killed in town, and Mr. DONOVAN got his right arm taken off by a shell, when he was to enter the church for mass. We had to die all. You must have heard of that bombarding, which lasted for forty-seven days and forty-seven nights. Many of our soldiers being continually under a very heavy shelling and sharp shooting, were killed and wounded. I have attended men at their last hour who had been cut into two pieces, by both hips, and dying in awful sufferings, four hours after struck.

We have seen and touched the horrors of war and of a very hard siege.

Rev. Y. BAUNON was here all the time. I could not have afforded to attend so many. He is gone with the remains of his division. Our surrender is as honorable and favorable as it possibly could be, and more so. We were starved. We were eating mule meat. The last ration was issued to our braves on the 3d. They were getting four ounces of bread and three of pork once in twenty-four hours. Still our sufferings were uniting us in cheerfulness, hope, patriotism, resignation, more than anything else. But we could not fight long against starvation. We gave up. I never felt so bad as on the 4th. I could not expect it should be so. So far, no deprecations have been done, neither on the church, nor church property. The door, however, was tried to be forced on the 4th. Everybody got visited. I heard of the destruction of the Catholic Church in Jackson by the Federals. Shall the same be done here?

There is a Catholic Chaplain in the army on the Big Black. He has paid me a visit. Another of them is said to be very ill on one of their transports here. It is the only one I heard of being in Vicksburgh now. Rev. Mr. CARRIER, Priest of the Holy Cross, told me he wrote twice to you to get powers from you, but got no answer, and requested me to state you the fact.

Some of our good Catholics are come to ask me: "*Quid de juramento civili, federali gubernio prestito, in talibus circumstantis, et cum tali tyrannia?*" (What concerning the civil oath, prescribed by the Federal Government in such circumstances, and with such tyranny?) I did not answer anything definitely, for it is said: "*In magna civili in perturbation ad auctoritatem recurrundum, ut definiatur utrum juramentum obliget nio ne; et utrum sit nec ne reale juramentum.*" (In great civil perturbation—upon occasion of an authority being reestablished, it should be defined, whether or not the oath is obliged to be taken, and whether or not it is a real oath.)

They do wait an answer, and I do wait most impatiently. I cannot mention any particulars, but I hope you will give us a decisive direction, that people may act with perfect security of conscience. With great respect, veneration and submission, I remain, Monseigneur, your very humble servant in XT.

I give you a literal copy. The translation of the passage in Latin is according to the best of my recollection of that to me almost dead language. Your readers can interpret according to their acquaintance with New Testament Latin. JACK.

Affairs on the Mississippi.

THE SHOT AND SHELL FIRED AT VICKSBURGH—AN ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

In a former letter I made some estimates as to the whole number of shots fired during the siege of Vicksburgh. Since then reports have been made by Col. DUFF, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Artillery, from which his clerk, Sergt.-Maj. G. D. REYNOLDS, has furnished me the following official synopsis: From the time of crossing the Mississippi River, May 1, till the surrender, July 4, 18,889 solid shot, 72,314 shell, 47,897 case, 2,723 canister, were expended,—making a total 141,823. They were used in the several engagements as follows: 3,900 at Port Gibson; 82 in the pursuit from Port Gibson; 620 at Raymond; 476 at Jackson; 3,422 at Champion Hill; 1,297 at Big Black River; 9,598 on the 19th of May (really the first day of the siege), 10,754 on the 22d of May; and 111,614 during the remainder of the siege,—an average of 653 shots for each cannon used. These are cannon-shots, the reader will remember. Add to these the musketry, and some idea may be formed of the immense amount of ammunition consumed.

A flag-of truce was sent into Milliken's Bend last week, and Judge DENT, taken prisoner in one of the raids on Government plantations some time since, was returned to our lines. The officer accompanying the flag was extremely anxious to proceed in person to district headquarters at Lake Providence, or to Gen. GRANT at Vicksburgh, but was not allowed to do either. His communication was forwarded to Gen. GRANT. The flag was probably sent in hopes of gaining information of the strength and position of our forces on the west bank of the river. While the flag was in our lines a band of rebel cavalry dashed into the neighborhood and burned a cotton-gin on the river bank within four miles of Milliken's Bend. It was not believed that the officer bearing the flag knew of the intended attack. The whole country is overrun with predatory bands of rebel cavalry, who come and go almost unchallenged, and exercise a common terrorism everywhere. We have but little cavalry in this department, and are unable to pursue and punish them. But few white troops are on the west side of the river, near here, and the negroes are barely able to hold a few intrenched posts.

Gen. RANSOM's brigade, that has been in Natchez for several weeks, is expected back this week. Gen. ORD's army corps is to go there, instead of SHERMAN's, it is reported. Gen. HERRON's division went to Port Hudson at the time it left here, and has been quartered there ever since.

Gen. BANKS arrived here last Sunday morning on a Government steamer, accompanied by his Staff, and had a long interview with Gen. GRANT. The meeting was had to arrange future operations in the two Departments, beyond doubt, and appears to have been highly satisfactory to both. Gen. BANKS returned on Monday.

Mr. MELLEN, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, was here last week, accompanied by Mr. YEATMAN, to confer with Gen. GRANT concerning the opening of trade at Vicksburgh and other points on the Mississippi in this department. It is understood here that Mr. MELLEN urged the opening of the river to commerce with few restrictions, and that the President has been inclined to the same policy. Nearly all the "Boards of Trade" in the Northwest have been petitioning the authorities at Washington for "free trade" ever since the surrender of this place to Federal rule. Gen. GRANT remains unalterably opposed to any and all trade regulations, except the "army regulations." At all events, Mr. MELLEN returned suddenly, without issuing any permits, or establishing any trade regulations, greatly to the disgust of certain greedy army cormorants who scented the spoils afar off, and were eagerly awaiting his pronunciamiento. It is greatly to be hoped the whole scheme will be baffled. Let there not be another Memphis in this department, supplying the Confederacy with merchandise, and enriching other HURLBUTS.

Since the capture of Vicksburgh, Gen. GRANT has been furloughing a large number of men and officers. Every steamboat going northward was consequently crowded with passengers, upon whom all manner of imposition was generally practiced, by charging exorbitant prices for meals, transportation, &c. Even when free transportation was ordered for officers or privates in especial instances, they were coolly informed that it only extended to bare transportation, and the full fare of $25 to Cairo was exacted before they could obtain meals and a state-room. The rapacity of steamboatmen became such a crying evil that it finally reached the General's ears, and caused the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.—The Mississippi River having been opened to navigation by the valor of the army and navy of the United States, and being now only secure for the transit of steamers, because these two armies of the public service give them their immediate protection, the General commanding establishes the following rules to protect those men against the exorbitant charges and other impositions daily practiced by steamboats of this department.

1. Commissioned officers traveling by authority will only be charged three-fourths of a cent per mile on any steamboat, for a cabin passage, anywhere south of Cairo, Ill. This will include berths.
2. Enlisted men will be charged not to exceed one-half cent per mile, within the same limits—this to include the privilege of cooking their rations.
3. Meals furnished to officers or enlisted men will be at their own expense, and charged extra, but not at a higher rate than fifty cents per meal.
4. No boat shall refuse to carry an officer or enlisted man who is returning to his regiment or company, or who is going from it with a discharge from the service, leave of absence, or furlough from his corps commander, or traveling under proper military orders.
5. Where officers or enlisted men are returning to duty, and without the means of paying the foregoing rates of transportation and subsistence, rolls or vouchers will be made of all so carried, upon which the Quartermaster, at their places of debarkation, will settle according to the terms of this order. Quartermasters will report monthly to corps commanders the names of such men of their commands who were not entitled to transportation at the public expense, under their orders, and the amounts paid in each case, which their immediate commanding officer will be directed to charge against them on the proper muster and pay roll.
6. All violations of this order will be punished with fines and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of a military commission.
7. All boats plying south of Cairo will keep copies of this order posted in three or more conspicuous places on board.
8. All steamboats will carry authorized military mail messengers, furnish them subsistence at seventy-five cents per day, and assign a state-room with a lock and key for their exclusive use.
9. Provost-Marshals at all military posts will examine the passes of all persons leaving on steamers, allow none to go who are not properly authorized, and see that boats comply with the foregoing orders in good faith.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
T. S. BOWERS, A. A. A. G.

Hereafter the owners of steamboats, who are the first to reap the benefits of the opening of navigation, will not be allowed to speculate on the blood and lives of the very men who secured them their present advantages. The order is a righteous one, and must commend itself to all right-minded men.

ENTRE NOUS.

Gen. Shepley's Speech.

From the Eastern Argus, Portland.

The New City Hall was crowded to repletion last evening to hear Gen. SHEPLEY. He spoke for two hours, and although the evening was very warm, he held his audience and their undivided attention to the close. We can attempt no report of his speech—only indicate the scope of his remarks. The first part of his speech was a condensed history of military operations since the rebellion began, and the progress our arms have made.

He then looked at the prospects of the rebellion from the financial stand-point, and argued that, with Federal currency depreciated only about 27 per cent. compared with the gold standard, while Confederate currency was depreciated from 1,000 to 1,200 per cent., we had the real judgment of the world upon the comparative strength of the rebellion and the Union. He referred to the two interests of the Southern States rendered valueless by rebellion, with the source of supplies from Texas and from our neutral British neighbors, *via* the Rio Grande through Texas, cut off, as indicating the weakness of the so-called Confederacy in resources, while the war had actually increased the prosperity, wealth and resources of the loyal States! From its swarming numbers, too, the men lost in the war were hardly missed. These facts pointed to but one end of the struggle—the triumph of the Union and the complete overthrow of armed rebellion.

But the crushing of armed rebellion was but one step gained. There remained another and even more delicate and difficult one to accomplish—that of restoring the States to the resumption of all their functions in the Union, without which all the sacrifices in conquering armed rebellion would well nigh have been made in vain. He then proceeded to show that this could not be done by negotiation with the rebel leaders, the so-called Confederate Government. This rebellion had its origin thirty years ago, with CALHOUN as its leader. It was the tariff then, Slavery now. It would have culminated then in armed rebellion but for JACKSON; and oh, for a Jackson now. [Great applause.] These leaders would not negotiate for a restoration of the Union, but only for a separation. Neither could it be done with the rebel State Governments, and for similar reasons. They were controlled by a part of the same leaders, having the same ambitious projects for a Southern Confederacy, and would only treat for a separation.

Neither could Congress arrange the matter, nor a Peace Conference, of which we had one specimen; nor a Convention of the rebel and loyal States, of whose pacific powers we have had some experience at Charleston (unfortunate allusion, we thought) and at Baltimore. None of these modes could succeed.

The true way to secure their return was indicated by the philosophy of the case and the method of rebellion. The States were taken out one at a time—so they must come back. The masses must be liberated from the tyranny of the Confederate leaders, and then allowed to reorganize State Governments in accordance with the Constitution and laws, and everything should be done to encourage and welcome their return. They should be treated not only with clemency, but magnanimity. If the Union men of a rebel State, in reorganizing, should adopt immediate or prospective emancipation, he should rejoice at it. This, some might say, made him an Abolitionist. But what was an Abolitionist in the original sense of the term? It was one who attempted by outside interference to destroy Slavery in a State. He wished the people of a State to do it themselves, and he submitted that those who would interpose outside interference to prevent it occupied more nearly the position of the original Abolitionists.

He then referred to the application of the Planters' Committee for the return of the State of Louisiana to the Union, and commiserated the ignorance that had been displayed on the subject. He quoted from the President's reply to show that the President did not refuse, but only deferred answering their request. They did not represent more than some twenty planters. He spoke of the Committee with respect, and deprecated the efforts which had been made to disparage them.

There were differences of opinion among loyal men in Louisiana. The planters naturally wanted the old State Constitution of '52, because it gave them numerous advantages, while others wanted a new Constitution. He had received yesterday resolutions adopted by a Union Association, which, on request, were read. They thanked the President for refusing the request of the planters.

Mr. S. gave assurance that Louisiana would be brought back into the Union, that a Union sentiment would be developed, a State Government organized, and her relations fully restored, though he could not intimate whether it would be in accordance with the request of the planters or the Union Associations; it was a question which he might officially have to decide. He closed with a confident prediction that the Union would be restored with all the causes of rebellion removed, and the country be more united, prosperous and happy than ever before. The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and, at the close, three hearty cheers were given for Gen. SHEPLEY.

A Speech by Gen. Osterhaus.

This gallant German Missourian was warmly received by his fellow-citizens of St. Louis on his return home from Vicksburgh. He addressed a large gathering of the German people in a speech, of which the following is a translation:

"I am no speech-maker. I never learned to make a speech, and I can assure you that I feel now more like trembling than when I stood before the batteries of Vicksburgh. It cheers me to meet with such a reception here, but I cannot set it down on my account; I must place it to the account of the army that fought, bled and conquered before Vicksburgh. [Cheers.] Generals would be very superfluous beings, if the brave men who fight the battles and willingly lay down their lives for their country did not exist. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I accept this demonstration in the name of my brave and gallant division. There are very few Germans in it; but that is no matter. I assure you they have fought for the good cause as bravely as ever Germans could have done—in the mountains of Western Virginia, down the Mississippi, and on many a gory field in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh.

We need no Prussian red tape Lieutenants in this country—no armies as Europe has them! We need an army of citizens—men who love their country, men whose highest ambition is, after the war is over, to be again free American citizens. [Cheers.]

The name of the State of Missouri is an honored name. The soldiers of Missouri have covered themselves with glory; there is not a single historical name of a battle of which Missouri has the slightest reason to be ashamed. And at home the citizens of Missouri have won no lesser honor. She has been the first of the Slave States to take the proud position in the van of the friends of Freedom! No less honor is done to citizens who protect the army against the fire in the rear—against the insidious enemies who wish to stab in the back the brave men who fight the battles of their country. [Cheers.] No less honor is due them than to the soldiers themselves; and I hope the day will come when I can doff this uniform and can be once more a simple citizen of the State of Missouri and the regenerated Republic of the United States of America." [Loud applause.]

The War in Tennessee.

THE ARMIES OF ROSECRANS AND BRAGG.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 1.

The continued arrival and departure North of rebel deserters and prisoners in small squads, has long since become an old story, and one will scarce appreciate the importance of the fact until he looks at the sum total at the expiration of each month; then when he sees here 1,385 and there 1,400; in one place 870, in another 1,100, his eyes open and he is bound to admit that though lying comparatively quiet, the Army of the Cumberland is silently doing its share of the work before us. Fifty-one prisoners, the accumulation of three or four days, were shipped North from Nashville, and from fifteen to twenty left Winchester yester yesterday to take the vacant places occasioned by their departure. To-day a squad additional will join them. Arrangements have been effected between Col. HAWKINS, WHEELER's Chief of Staff, and the Chief of Staff of Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, whereby all cavalrymen captured by either party will be paroled and sent inside their respective lines. On the 29th of July last, a party of STOKE's celebrated Tennessee cavalry, 25 strong, engaged, and, in a brilliant little dashing charge, routed and scattered, near Liberty, Tenn., a force of rebel cavalry over 100 strong. Our cavalry used the sabre altogether. The enemy reformed again, and, advancing, were met by our men in ambush, who poured a terrific volley (with SPENCER's repeating rifles) into their midst, and mounting, charged them while they were in confusion, driving them ignominiously from the field. Capt. BLACKBURN commanded the Federal detachment, and he acquitted himself gallantly.

During the recent few days' occupation of Huntsville by our cavalry, a lady of strong secession sympathies gave vent to the following rather inelegant, though characteristic, exclamation, "La! what nice clothes the nasty *things wear!*" Northern Alabama is in a condition of lamentable desolation and destitution. Until recently Huntsville was the place of Gen. PILLOW's headquarters, and the presence there of rebel troops is evinced in the destruction, dilapidation and filth which always mark their sojourn for any length of time at any place.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS is occupying one of the prettiest little residences in the semi-ancient, semi-modern, pleasant little Winchester. The ladies of a majority of the *married portion* of the Department General's Staff are sojourning with us, beside any number of the wives of line officers, whose quarters sit at the base of the grand old hills, looking up delighted and awed at those embodiments of natural grandeur. This locality is truly lovely; seated on some pretty little porch of modest pretensions, fanned by a pleasant breeze, you are intoxicated with the breath of beautiful, fragrant flowers, and the sight of grand old mountains, luxuriant foliage, and the bustle and activity of a large city—as it were in the confines of an Eden of loveliness—for the noisy business of this large army in such a little gem of beauty as Winchester can be compared to nothing else. Elk River, in the suburbs, merrily runs its course between rocky, jagged, precipitous banks, that seem put there to protect its crystal purity. A recent order of Gen. ROSECRANS, dated July 25, provides that, as a guard against sharpshooters, "officers of this army are authorized to wear single-breasted blouses—(when in the vicinity of the enemy)—with only the bar-leaf, eagle or star on each shoulder, to designate rank, the rectangle of the shoulder-strap being too conspicuous. A gentleman just arrived from Chattanooga, and several parties from the immediate vicinity of that place, report no preparations to defend that city in process. Defences are being vigorously erected at Atlanta and other points, and such troops as are now at Chattanooga will soon evacuate the place. It is believed by good authority that Mobile and Atlanta will be the only two grand reserve rebel depots in the Southwest when the next campaign is commenced. Why not now reinforce every army in the field by at least 20,000 each and create a power that will drive the rebellion to and through the wall. We are now (as a certain paper says) truly in the "springtide of success," "which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Thirty thousand letters were distributed at the Nashville post office in eight hours and thirty minutes on the 30th of July. D. H. HILL arrived at Chattanooga on the 19th instant and took command of HARDEE's corps. The enemy are now in a worse condition than ever heretofore, and by vigorous action by the establishment of a giant army, through the medium of heavy reinforcements to those now in the field, we would speedily and gloriously end the career of the Butternut Confederacy. S.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION BY COL. HATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, *via* CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

I have a letter from Lagrange of recent date, detailing the movements of Col. E. HATCH and his command, consisting of portions of the Third Michigan, Eleventh Illinois and First West Tennessee cavalry, and Ninth Illinois infantry, in clearing out rebel guerrillas in that section of the country.

Col. HATCH started on the 26th ult., and went to Bolivar, destroying the bridge thence to Mifflin. At Mount Pierson he came upon NEWSOM's men, about 130 in number, dispersed and captured ten of them, and then pushed forward to Lexington. Before reaching that place he met a carriage containing three rebel officers, a Colonel, Adjutant and Quartermaster, escorted by five privates. The Colonel asked our boys where NEWSOM was, evidently under the impression they were Confederates. He was answered that he was coming. Col. CAMPBELL, the name of the rebel officer, rode forward, expecting to meet NEWSOM and his followers, but, instead of that, fell into the hands of Col. HATCH.

At Lexington Col. HATCH met forces from Corinth, consisting of the Tenth Missouri, Fifteenth Illinois and Seventh Kansas cavalry, or mounted infantry, under Col. ROWETT, of the latter regiment, from Lexington. HATCH went to Huntington, scouring the country in every direction. He returned by way of Trenton, Jackson, Milton and Bolivar to Lagrange, which place he reached on the 4th instant, having perfected a journey of three hundred miles.

The forces from Corinth returned to that place by a shorter route.

Care was taken by Col. HATCH to prevent the indiscriminate plundering and outrageous conduct generally at Huntingdon, Trenton and Jackson. Maj. WILCOX's command and a detachment of the Third Michigan cavalry, was sent forward to take possession of these places for the protection of the citizens. At Huntingdon we captured two rebel Captains, and in all took some twenty prisoners. Col. HATCH captured in all one hundred and fifty prisoners, many of whom were paroled, some expressing their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to us, having formerly been conscripted into the Confederate army. Forty prisoners and several commissioned officers, with arms, horses and equipments, have been brought to Lagrange. JESSE FORREST succeeded in eluding HATCH, and passed south a short distance east of Grand Junction a few days before the return of the latter. Thus, has West Tennessee been cleared of all organized rebel forces. Only a few gangs of predatory plunderers remain.

DEMORALIZATION OF BRAGG'S FORCES.

From the Cincinnati Times, Aug. 13.

Col. BURKE, of the gallant Tenth Ohio regiment, arrived in the city to-day, having left the Army of the Cumberland (Bridgeport) on Saturday. He states that over 500 of PEMBERTON's paroled soldiers have reported themselves to the military authorities in the Department of the Cumberland, and large numbers are daily crossing the Tennessee River, and taking the non-combatant oath.

PEMBERTON's army is entirely broken up. The Texas regiment left in a body, and the Tennesseeans and Alabamians are leaving in squads.

The best evidence of the condition of the country now occupied by ROSECRANS' army is to be found in the fact that there has not been a single instance of bushwhacking since the army reached the Tennessee River.

He states further that the pickets of the armies converse daily. The rebels tell our men that they will never capture them while BRAGG is in command—he can outrun our soldiers.

The rebel army is greatly demoralized; over 10,000 Tennesseeans and others have reported to the Provost-Marshal as deserters from the rebels, asking protection. These have all come in since the march on Tullahoma. Important movements are on foot, and we may expect to hear from them in a few days. Our army was never in so good condition as now. Since the movement on Tullahoma the *morale* of the army has been greatly improved, and it is anxious to be heard from at once. It is impossible for BRAGG's army, in its present condition, to resist the advance of the victorious legions of the army of ROSECRANS.

AN EXPEDITION INTO ALABAMA.

Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois, of the mounted infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. BIGGS, has returned from a trip into Alabama, with the aim of disbanding a party of bandits near the junction of Larkin's Fork and Point Rock River. About 300 of the Eleventh Texas were encountered and driven back, being followed closely a considerable distance down Point Rock River. A number of prisoners were taken, and refugees, issuing from their hiding-places among the mountains, poured in continually until the command withdrew toward Winchester.

Fugitives from the conscription say that every male citizen at all able to bear arms is forced into the rebel service and carried forward with all possible dispatch to Rome, Ga. It is the prevailing opinion, they say, that BRAGG will fall back on Rome when ROSECRANS advances, and that a desperate effort will be made to hold the place.

The expedition traveled south from Winchester, a distance of 46 miles.

Four additional companies of blacks have been mustered into the service, making five companies of negroes who are uniformed and armed, and being rapidly drilled by competent officers.

The sale of liquors of every description, by sutlers in this department, and the further shipment into the department, except by order of a Commissary, has been forbidden.

Lieut. C. N. WOOD, of the Seventy-fourth Illinois, and Capt. ECKHART, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, died to-day—the latter, it is supposed, from an attack of cholera.

Newspapers in Rosecrans' Army.

Gen. ROSECRANS has issued the following circular in relation to the circulation of newspapers in his army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, Tenn., July 21, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—Experience in supplying the army with letters and news has shown it expedient to connect the sale and distribution of newspapers with the distribution of the mails.

It has been found unwise to allow an unlimited number of news agents within the limits of the department. But while the number is restricted, no exclusive privileges are granted to any newspaper.

It is therefore ordered that the news agent shall fill all orders for Western papers at five cents each, and all Eastern papers at ten cents.

Complaints have been made that some papers asked for by the soldiers are not supplied because they cost a trifle more than others. This will be corrected at once. Clubs, individual officers and soldiers subscribing and paying the news agent for any regular paper, will be promptly supplied. Any failure or neglect on the part of the news agent, will be reported to the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, who will take efficient measures to correct the neglect. And any agent who sells papers for more than the prescribed rate, will be expelled the Department.

By command of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.
J. BATES DICKSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A Brave Woman—Cowardly Men.

AN ORDER FROM BRIG.-GEN. BROWN.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We have received the following order from our correspondent at Jefferson City. It explains itself. We learn that a splendid revolver, worth $100, is to be presented to the heroine, Miss SCHWARTZ, by Acting Governor HALL, on behalf of the State. The testimonial is well deserved.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42.—On the night of the 6th instant, a party of bushwhackers, some three in number, visited the house of a Mr. SCHWARTZ, about twelve miles from Jefferson City, in Cole County, and on demanding admittance, they were refused by Miss SCHWARTZ, a young lady of fifteen. They replied they would come in, at the same time trying to break down the door. While this was going on, the other inmates of the house, viz.: Mr. SCHWARTZ, JOHN WISE, Capt. GOLDEN, Government horse dealer, and a young man in his employ all left, taking with them (as they supposed) all the arms and ammunition. In their hasty retreat they left behind them a revolver, which Miss SCHWARTZ appropriated to her own use. She went to the door, and on opening it, presented the pistol to the leader of the gang telling them to "come on, if they wanted to, and that some of them should fall, or she would." They threatened to kill her if she did not leave the door, she replied, "*the first one who takes one step towards this door, dies, for this is the home of my parents, and my brothers and sisters, and I am able to, and shall defend it.*" Seeing that she was determined in her purpose, and after holding a consultation together they left.

Here is an instance of true courage, a young girl of 15 years of age, after all the inmates of the house, even her father, had fled, leaving her alone to her fate, with the courage worthy a Joan of Arc, boldly defended her native home against three bloodthirsty and cowardly ruffians, and by her coolness and heroic daring succeeded in turning them from their hellish designs.

It is with feelings of no ordinary pride and pleasure, the Commanding-General announces this act to the citizens and soldiers in his District. On the other hand, those miserable cowards who deserted this brave girl in the hour of danger, flying from the house, leaving her to her fate, are unworthy the name of men, deserve the scorn and contempt of the community at large, and whose society should be shunned by every one who has the least spark of honor or bravery within them.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BROWN.

The Case of the Ship Nora, Captured by the Alabama.

We print below the protest of the Messrs. UPTON, owners of the ship *Nora*, which was destroyed not long since by the *Alabama*, and for which, it will be seen, the owners now hold the British Government accountable:

To Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

The memorial of GEORGE B. UPTON and GEORGE B. UPTON, Jr., citizens of the United States, residing in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, sole owners of the American ship *Nora*, respectfully represents:

That said ship, being a legally registered American ship, left the port of Bangor, in the United States, for the port of Liverpool, in Great Britain, on the 29th day of November, 1862. That said ship arrived in safety at said port of Liverpool, where, after being discharged, she was laden with a cargo upon the charter of Mr. W. N. DE MATTOS, from said port of Liverpool to Calcutta, the undersigned having no other personal interest in said cargo than the usual lien for the freight thereof. The cargo being, as represented to them the property of British subjects. Said ship sailed from the port of Liverpool on on or about the 15th day of February of the present year, and had proceeded upon her voyage as far as lat. 1° 23' North, lon. 26° 39' West, when she was boarded by, and declared to be a prize to a vessel calling herself "the Confederate States man-of-war *Alabama*," who immediately took possession of said ship, against the remonstrance of the master; and who further proceeded to remove sundry stores from said ship, and on the 27th day of March said ship was set on fire by the order of one SEMMES, calling himself the captain of said steamer, and was totally destroyed, and said officers and crew were taken from the said ship *Nora*, and kept on board said piratical steamer *Alabama*, from the date of the destruction of said ship until the 16th day of April last, past.

And now we, the said GEORGE B. UPTON and GEORGE B. UPTON, Jr., sole owners of said ship, do enter our solemn protest against the destruction thereof, and do by these presents demand of the Government of Great Britain full reparation for the same in the sum of $80,000 of the coin of the United States, being the value of said ship and freight at the time of her destruction.

Your memorialists would further represent that they make and predicate this protest and demand, upon the facts hereinafter stated, which can be verified whenever it shall be found necessary so to do. Said vessel calling herself "the Confederate States man-of-war *Alabama*," is an English vessel and no other. She was built at the port of Birkenhead, and was allowed to leave British waters, although information as to her character, and the intention to use her as a privateer, to prey upon the commerce of the United States, then and now at peace with Great Britain—was lodged with the British Government. That said steamer *Alabama* (then called the "290") was allowed to leave said waters upon giving a bond to return, which it was well known, was intended to be forfeited. That she did leave the waters of Great Britain the latter part of July, 1862, under the protection of the British flag, and manned by British subjects. That had the American man-of-war *Tuscarora*, or any other legally authorized man-of-war of the United States seized her after leaving said British waters, she would have claimed her British ownership and her flag as her protection. But said steamer was allowed to leave port under the pretence of making a trial-trip, and has never been in any port of the so-called "Confederate States," so as to change her flag or to be otherwise than a British vessel.

Your memorialists would further represent that said steamer, after thus fraudulently leaving the ports of Great Britain against the Queen's Proclamation of neutrality, repeatedly visited or came within the jurisdiction of certain British islands in the Atlantic Ocean, when and where it was well known and patent to the world that she had destroyed American vessels on the high seas; and instead of being seized and detained by the British Government, as they were in duty bound to do, was allowed every facility for obtaining supplies and advice, and to resume her piratical cruise; that no examination was ever made by said British Government through their constituted agents and officers, as to the manning of said steamer by British subjects, or of the prostitution of the British flag by thus giving protection to the piracies committed under its folds; and that she was and has continued to be, until after the capture of your memorialist's ship *Nora*, principally manned by British subjects.

In view of these matters, and of others which may be made to appear, your memorialists do now and forever enter their solemn protest against the British Government and people, as willing parties negligently culpable in the destruction of their property upon the high seas, and thus in first violating the Proclamation of the Queen by building and manning said steamer, and then allowing her to continue her depredations.

And they ask, through the Government of the United States, that a proper representation may be made of their loss, that in the end due reparation may be made to them by the said Government of Great Britain, or that the Government of the United States may assume the same as one of the Governmental obligations to protect the rights of their citizens, thus wantonly violated.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

GEO. B. UPTON,
GEO. B. UPTON, JR.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss.

Be it known to all whom it doth or may concern, that on this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, before me, JOHN S. TYLER, a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace, under the great seal of the Commonwealth, duly commissioned and sworn at my office in the City of Boston, personally came GEORGE B. UPTON and GEORGE B. UPTON, Jr., resident merchants of this city, to me well known, and made before me the foregoing Memorial and Protest, declaring the same to be just and true; wherefore, at the request of the said appearers I have caused the same to be verified by the oaths of said appearers, and to be entered in my notarial records to serve as occasion may require.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my official seal, the day of the date above written.

[L. S.] JOHN S. TYLER,
Notary Public and Justice of the Peace.

The Almaden Mine Case.

THE ORDER OF SEIZURE BY GOVERNMENT REVOKED.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 18.

The several accounts of the recent proceedings of the United States Marshal at the New-Almaden mine being somewhat inaccurate, we have thought it proper to publish a correct statement of what occurred.

On Thursday last, C. W. RAND, United States Marshal for the Northern District of California, proceeded to New-Almaden and demanded from the superintendent possession of the mine and the reduction works, under a so-called warrant, of which the following is a copy:

To C. W. Rand, Esq., Marshal of the United States for Northern District of California:

Whereas, It has come to my knowledge that one ANDRES CASTILLERO, and divers persons acting, or claiming to act under him as his agents or assigns, have, under and by virtue of a pretended grant or grants from the lawfully constituted authorities of the Republic of Mexico, occupied and taken possession of, and made settlement on a portion of the lands of the United States situate in the County of Santa Clara and State of California, commonly known as the New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Property, and embracing about three thousand varas of land in all directions from the mouth of the mine, commonly called and known as the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine, and have, for a long time past, by extracting valuable minerals therefrom, and converting the same to their own use, by erecting buildings and other improvements thereon, and by other unauthorized acts, used and enjoyed the said portion of the public lands, as if they were the lawful owners thereof; all of which acts have been without the consent and against the rights of the United States.

And Whereas, By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of ANDRES CASTILLERO against the United States at the December term of the Court last past, it has been adjudged that the grant or grants from the lawfully constituted authorities of the Republic of Mexico, under which the said ANDRES CASTILLERO and the persons claiming under him as agents or assigns have claimed and pretended to hold the said described portion of the public land, is or are fraudulent and void, and conferred no right whatever to the said described portion of the public lands or to the minerals thereon, whereby it appears that the said ANDRES CASTILLERO and the persons claiming under him as agents or assigns, now in possession of said described premises, are intruders thereon without right; *And whereas*, The said described portion of the public lands has never been surveyed and opened to settlement and sale under the laws of the United States.

Now therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Act approved the 3d day of March, A. D., 1857, chap. 46, entitled "An Act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law," do hereby order and direct you to enter upon that portion of the lands situate in Santa Clara County, in the State of California, commonly called and known as the New-Almaden mining property, embracing about three thousand varas of land in all directions from the mouth of the mine commonly called and known as the New-Almaden Quicksilver mine, and to remove therefrom any and every person or persons who shall be found on the same, and deliver the said premises, with all the appurtenances of whatsoever kind to the possession of LEONARD SWETT, an agent who has been duly authorized by me to take possession of and hold the same for the United States; and also that you take such measures and call to your assistance such military force of the United States in California as may be necessary to execute this order.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand this 8th day of May, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Marshal stated that he came prepared to take possession by military force, if necessary. The Superintendent, on receiving this demand, requested sufficient time to communicate with principals in San Francisco, which was acceded.

On Friday morning the Marshal, accompanied by Mr. LEONARD SWETT, the person named in the warrant, called for a final answer to his demand, when he was informed that the property mentioned in the warrant had been declared by the judicial tribunals of the United States to be private property. That the owners and present possessors had been in possession thereof for seventeen years, and that even if the mine was on public land they held it by the same title that every other miner on the public lands in California held.

The Marshal was further informed that the proprietors had been advised that the warrant as regarded the property mentioned in it was altogether illegal and void, and did not confer upon him even color of authority. That they (the owners) would regard him, and any soldiers he might bring with him, as mere tresspassers, who would be resisted to the extent of their ability. To which the Marshal replied that he would execute any warrant of the President without inquiring into its legality. Mr. SWETT then expressing a desiring to avoid a collision, asked what military force would be regarded by the owners of the property as sufficient to render resistance useless. He was informed that at least 100 soldiers would be necessary.

After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Marshal to obtain a stipulation that a less force would answer the purpose, he left, announcing his intention of using a military force to execute the warrant.

At the time of this interview there were, we are told, a company of infantry and another of cavalry in the city of San Jose, ordered there to be at the disposal of the Marshal in the execution of the warrant.

We also learn that before the Marshal had time to set the force in motion, an order was received by him suspending further proceedings.

A. C. PEACHY.
C. TEMPLE EMMET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14, 1863.

The following telegram by Gen. HALLECK presents the latest phase of this interesting matter:

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1863.
Received July 13—12 M.

To F. Billings:

The order for a military occupation of New-Almaden was surreptitiously obtained. The Secretary of War has directed Gen. WRIGHT to suspend operations—to restore everything as he found it, and to obey no orders which do not come through the proper channel.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

Biennial Examination of Invalid Pensioners.

PENSION OFFICE, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

The next biennial examination of army invalid pensioners, required by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1859, will take place on and after the 4th day of September, 1863, and must precede the payment of pensions then falling due. No certificate of such examination bearing date prior to the 4th proximo will have any validity.

All examinations under the above-named law are required to be made by two surgeons. No certificate of examination made by unauthorized civil surgeons will be accepted, unless it is clearly impracticable for the pensioneer to obtain the certificate of two regularly appointed surgeons.

The fees for examination ($5 in the aggregate for each case) will be refunded to the pensioner examined, on presenting to the Pension Agent a receipt for the amount from the examining surgeon; but in no case will fees paid to unauthorized civil surgeons be refunded.

Those who are pensioned (1) by a special act of Congress; (2) for the loss of arm, leg, hand or foot; or (2) for no other disability than the loss of a finger, a toe or an eye, (not eyesight,) or than the privation of some like essential part of the pensioner's body; are exempt from the biennial examination. Those whose pensions commence at a later date than March 4, 1863, will also be exempt from examination until Sept. 4, 1865, unless an earlier examination is specially required by their certificate.

Should it be found, as a result of the examination in any case, that the pensioner's disability no longer exists, the pension will cease. Should the degree of disability be found to have diminished, without disappearing altogether, the pensioner will be paid at the rate corresponding with the degree estimated by the examining surgeons, and no longer as specified in his pension certificate. No pension can be increased, except on formal application to this office, and by the issue of a new certificate.

A complete list of authorized examining surgeons, soon to be printed, will be furnished to the pensioners on application.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

—Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, suffered a serious accident a few days since while going from Washington to Philadelphia. His arm, which was slightly projecting from the window of the car, struck against the timbers of a narrow bridge and was fractured above the elbow. The Governor went on to Philadelphia, and it is feared that he may be detained there for some days.

—A monument of Scotch granite, which will cost about $25,000, is to be erected on the grave of the late Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Conn.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 15—*In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool*—Miss A. Benjamin. Mrs. Lagnoz. Miss R. Barry, J. Wood, wife and aunt. Geo. Guenther. A. McIntosh. W. H Channing. Chas Squiss, B A. Kerman, C. Janbert, Geo Guneheron, Rev. Wm. Herbert, John W. Thomas, John E. Williams. Chas. Challmaine, P. Domie, Louis Aoti, Thomas Stames, E. Jonas, J. M. Harrison. Robert Wingate, wife and child. M. Vaissier, P. Bonzie, wife, father, mother and 4 children. Mrs. Culguhorn and daughter. W. S. Higgins and wife. Harriet Miller. Mr. Wagnor, H. Ogden, H. Parvy, and others in steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Evening Star, from New-Orleans—J. Jacobs. James H. Stewart. E. B. Piffet. P. Cole. H. Goudchau. H. L. Levy, J. Cassavant, Geo. Schmidt, J. H. Loeb, S. Gensler, S. H. Griffen, S. Fitzwilliams, W. G. Lyon, Capt. Kendrick, A. Hill, A. Koening, C. E. Alter, G. Hamonet, lady and 4 children. Wm. Edwards, Miss J. Howard, Peter Diller, H. C. Jordon, Mrs. E. Stapleton and servant. Mrs. Gray and child, Capt. Shipley, Col. Dwight, Major Carpenter and servant, Capt. Clauson, J. H. Fitzgibbons, A. K. Kerner, Capt. E. Washburn, Dr. H. H. Fuller, Geo. Amorey, Capt. S. W. Scott and servant, Geo. C. Lawrason, H. D. Hall, L. Mayes, Capt. W. B. Snell, S. B. Bevans, and 12 in the steerage.

In steamship Plantaganet, from Kingston and Port-au-Prince.—Rev. M. Cahusac, Aaron Sampson, J. D. Naar, Mrs. Smice and son, R. D. Jacobs, D. David, W. Battison.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 11 | Sun sets.... 6 58 | Moon sets... 7 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 51 | Gov. Island.. 9 40 | Hell Gate.. 11 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynear; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Baltic, Comstock, Alexandria, North Atlantic Steamship Co.; Atlantic, Rathbone, Alexandria, North Atlantic Steamship Co.

Steamers Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Mermaid, ——, Alexandria; Salvor, Mott, Washington, James Hand.

Ships Columbia, Nowell, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co. Southampton, Whitney, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks J. Cummings, (Br.,) Johnson, Penarth Roads, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Goethe, (Port.,) Dalmez, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun; Frank Lovitt, (Br.,) Horton, Londonderry, Boyd & Hincken; Lucy Ring, Thurlow, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co; Champion, Nasey, Boston.

Brigs Solferino, (Br.,) Lawson, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Co.; M. A. Horton, Lewiston, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Anna Morrow, (Br.,) St. Thomas, A. J. Peniston; Carlos Alberto, (Port.,) Santana, Oporto, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; B. Smith, (Br.,) McLellan, Lingan, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Olivia, (Brazil,) Marnho, Santa Martha, G. S. Coit; Harriet, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Convoy, Merrill, Medford, J. V. Haviland; Israel L. Snow, Achorn, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Flying Fish, Low, Boston; Johanna Ward, Sweeney, Beaufort, O. M. Pettit & Co.; Mary C. Town, Fox, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Euphemia, Brewster, Provincetown, Mass., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Osprey, (Br.,) Price, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Moonlight, Terry, Newbern, L. Kenny; E. A. Conklin, ——, Baltimore, L. Kenny; Enoch Pratt, Baker, Washington, L. Kenny; Sarah, Risley, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

Steamship Plantaganet, (Br.,) Bennett, Kingston, Jam., 5th inst., and Port-au-Prince 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth.

Steamship Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans, Aug. 8, at 9 A. M., with passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Thirty miles below New-Orleans, passed bark Texas and Brig Eugene A. Reed, towing up. Aug. 10, lat. 24 16, lon. 81 40, exchanged signals with bark Tremont, bound east; same day, saw a ship, bark, and Herm. brig bound east.

U. S. steam transport Thomas H. Scott, O'Brien, New-Orleans, 8th inst., to U. S. A. Quartermaster. Aug. 9, at 6 A. M., discharged pilot; on the 10th, at midnight, passed Tortugas; when off Land Key, exchanged signals with steamship Cahawba, bound west; also a U. S. steamship, 3-masted, and fore and aft rigged. Had fresh easterly winds up to the 14th; 15th, at 9 A. M., made Barnegat Lighthouse; at 3 P. M., took pilot from boat J. M. Waterbury, No. 10. The Thomas H. Scott brings home the 25th regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. Geo. Bissell, 31 commissioned officers and 520 enlisted men.

Steamer James S. Green, Mulliner, Washington, D.C., 56 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam transport M. S. Allison, Fauld, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Aug. 9, at 10 A. M., and the Bar 6:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Washington, D. C., 45 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ruggles, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Sampson, Dunning, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Mascedes, (Br.,) Eberling, Havana 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Honduras, (Br.,) Dixon, Coast of Tobasco, July 14th, via Port Royal (where she put in short of water) 6th inst., with mahogany and logwood to F. Alexander & Son. The bark Faith, hence with a cargo of coal for the Government, went ashore on Lakin Shoal while entering the harbor of Port Royal, on the night of the 5th inst., and became a total loss. The steam tug Thomas Riley, hence, arrived at Port Royal on the 5th. Left no vessels at Tobasco.

Bark New-Brunswick, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Hopgood, Cardiff 33 ds., with coal to George F. Bulley.

Brig Betty Stoltzke, (Pruss.,) Lamke, Cette 77 ds., with wine to M. Lienau & Co.

Brig A. G. Archibald, (Br.,) Nickerson, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Peerless, (of Halifax,) Power, Glace Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Whitman & Co.

Brig Anna Helena, (Brem.,) Jansen, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Engels & Co.

Brig Guide, (Br.,) Ammerson, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig W. A. Rogers, (Br.,) Henley, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Iza, Thompson, Nueyitas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig J. H. Dillingham, McDonald, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. Flash, Taft, Matamoras, via Key West 35 ds., with cotton, &c., to Bonheim & Co.

Schr. Julia A. Hallock, Rich, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Albany, for Middletown.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Cramer, Baltimore 8 ds., with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Schr. Julia, Hare, Machias 6 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Cabot, Phinney, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Sally Gee, ——, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickinson, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. N. M. Harboe, (Dan.,) Hansen, Dublin, 47 ds., with skins and leather to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

BELOW—Bark Phillippe Auguste, from Newfoundland.

WIND—Sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Manchester, America, Corsica, Morning Star, George's Creek, George Washington, Diamond State, Chesapeake.

Steamers Golden City, Josephine, Continental.

Ships John Bertram, Ontario.

Barks Eliza Barss, Indian Belle.

Brigs Wallace Peck, Curlew, T. B. Wattson and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 15—Arr. ship Electric Spark, London; barks Velma, Smyrna; Burnside, New-Orleans; Adeline C. Adams, New-Orleans. Below—Barks Harvest Moon and Hunter.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—The sloop Oregon, while lying at anchor off Thompson's stores, Brooklyn, ready to sail for Providence, yesterday morning (14th) was run into by a raft of timber, which was being towed up the river by steamtug R. L. Mabey, staving a hole in the sloop's bow about 14 inches wide, causing her to fill, destroying 700 sacks of salt and damaging the rest of the cargo. The sloop was subsequently towed into Corlear's Hook, where she discharged her cargo. She had on board at the time 200 tons of freight.

Spoken, &c.

Fah Kee—brig, bound S., Aug. 11, lat. 38, lon. 70 20.

Lilly—schr., of Portland, for Newport, R. I., Aug. 11, lat. 37, lon. 71 37.

Maria Louisa—schr., from Bangor for Washington, off Block Island 13th inst.—supplied Prussian brig Betty Stoltzke with provisions.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 1, Br. schr. Lone Star, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Ida Abbott, unc.

[LATEST PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Contest, at Hong Kong; Che Kiang, at Singapore; Clara Sutil, in the Straits of Sunda; Kiarbare, at Start Point; President Fillmore and Glad Tidings, in the Clyde; Germania, Yorktown and Geban Hann, at Deal; Quickstep, at Liverpool; Annie Moore, at Belfast; Caprere and Lady Alicia, at Queenstown.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Oswengo, at Liverpool.

Arrived from San Francisco—Don Quixote, at Hong Kong.